

General List

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Farm and Ranch Review

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NUMBER 11

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CALGARY, ALBERTA



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GRIZELDA CLEMSON, with favorite fruit, an Okanagan Valley McIntosh Red apple. Her home is at Armstrong B.C.

Photo by Donovan Clemson, Armstrong, B.C.

Special articles in this issue include Livestock Feed Needs by Grant MacEwan, British Columbia's coming centenary by P. W. Luce, Kerry Wood's Nature story, articles by Miriam Green Ellis, Hazel Braithwaite, Agnes Krogan, Frank Steele, Katharine Howard, W. Beaver-Jones, F. A. Twilley, Maude Strike, Wm. Grasiuk and others. And, of course, the farm women's friend, Aunt Sal.

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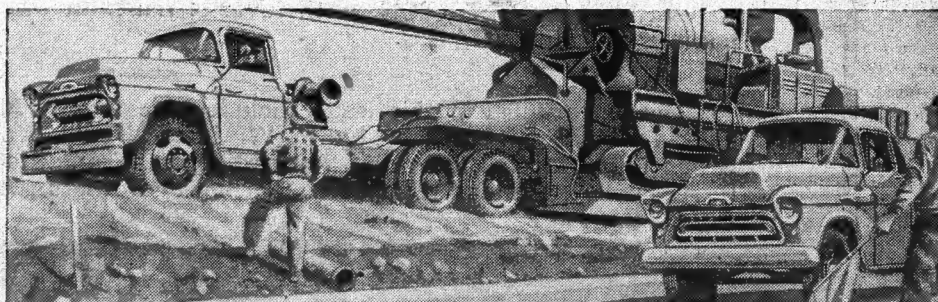
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Farm and Ranch Review

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MESSAGE TO SUBSCRIBERS

In answering advertisements appearing in The Farm and Ranch Review please mention the name of this publication. When you do so it is a big help to the advertising department. Advertising is the bloodstream of such publications as the Farm and Ranch. I will consider it a personal favor if you will help out in this respect.

A warm welcome is extended to the many new readers of this farm publication. I hope you will find The Farm and Ranch Review an interesting addition to your reading material. Comments and suggestions are always welcome.

Leonard D. Nesbitt
Editor.

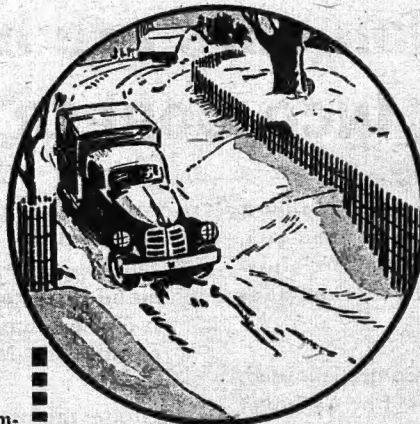
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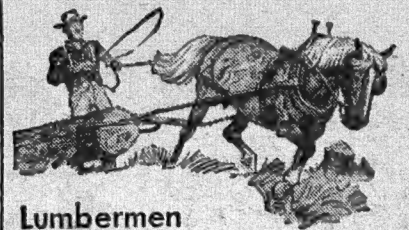
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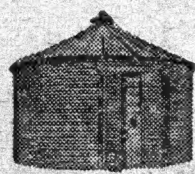
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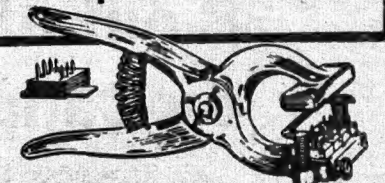
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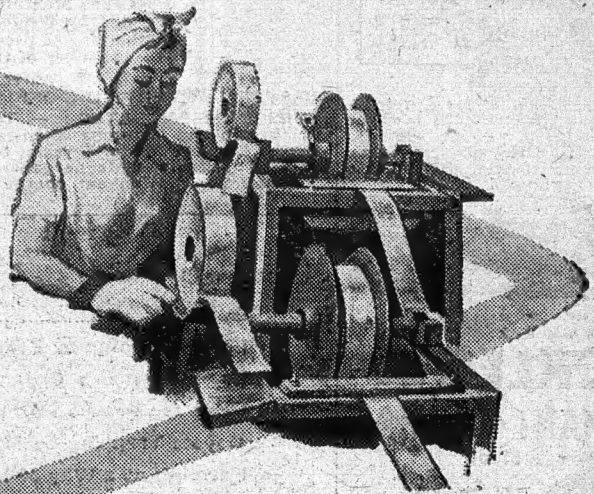
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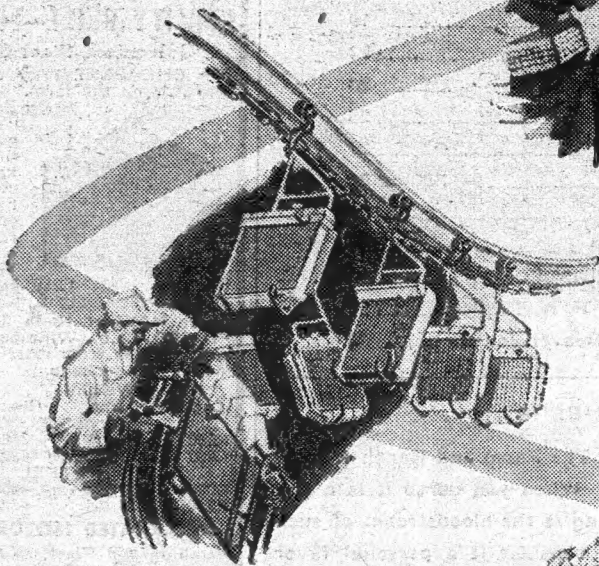
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C The number of fins in each radiator depends on cooling requirements.



D Radiators are assembled, soldered and painted.



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4. Along the assembly lines of the automobile companies, Canadian workmen install these radiators on cars and trucks.

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Fort Whoop-Up To Live Again

By C. FRANK STEELE

THERE is a growing interest in Southern Alberta in the move to mark historic spots linked with the frontier era. Oldtimers' Associations are getting busy gathering regional history and many of the present generation, proud of their sturdy pioneer ancestors, are lending a hand.

Marking of the last great Indian battlefield in the West is being urged. Scene of this epic struggle between the Blackfeet and the Crees is along the coulees at Lethbridge. It is packed with history but remains unidentified by monument, cairn or adequate historical sign indicating the spot.

There is a movement afoot in Fort Macleod to build a replica of the original fort on an island in the Oldman River. That historic post, erected by the first contingent of Mounted Police under that famed frontier commander, Col. J. F. Macleod, in 1874, carries with it priceless history. The proposed replica (plans have been drawn by a Calgary architect) will cost some \$40,000, but Fort Macleod is not afraid of the cost. It is a lot of money to raise and the provincial government might help, but the project has substantial backing in the old town on the banks of the Oldman.

In Lethbridge, the Southern Alberta Oldtimers' Association plans to build a replica of old Fort Whoop-Up, another history-making link with the early days. Some money has already been raised and C. E. Parry, who has sparked the proposal from the start, is confident it will go ahead. This Lethbridge native son says it "must be done before all the oldtimers are gone from the scene. The Pemmican Club is backing it and they are determined to see it materialize." Mr. Parry is a rancher and the busy secretary-manager of the Lethbridge Exhibition Board with a reputation for getting things done.

Fort Whoop-Up has been called the "Little Chicago of the Frontier." It was located eight miles up the Oldman River south of the present site of Lethbridge (then Coalbanks), and was the most famous—and notorious, too — of the chain of forts in the Southern Alberta country from 1867 to 1874.

September 29, 1946, the Lethbridge Junior Chamber of Commerce did something about Fort Whoop-Up for it unveiled a cairn, suitably inscribed, marking the site. This is something but the oldtimers' association want the old fort rebuilt in the city to become perhaps the clubrooms of the pioneers and the home of an historical museum.

The First Capital

Some oldtimers call Fort Whoop-Up the "first capital" of Southern Alberta, certainly it was the first "metropolis." There was plenty of life there — and a lot of lawlessness, for it was a trading post in which the whites from Montana Territory swapped bad whiskey for furs. The fort was owned by the two Healy Brothers and B. B. Hamilton, who drifted in from Fort Benton to enrich themselves in the fur trade. The big fort was built in 1869, after the first frail structure, Fort Hamilton, was burned to the ground in 1868, according to some records of that period but frontier history is not always accurate.

After the fire Healy and Hamilton moved north a quarter of a mile and built Fort Whoop-Up, employing William Gladstone, said to have been a nephew of the great English statesman of that name, to do the job. He was a ship's carpenter and hired 30 men to help built the log post.

The log post measured 135 by 140 feet and stood about 12 feet high. It was built in a hollow square like many of the early forts in the West at the time it provided the best protection. Fort Whoop-Up, armed with several cannon, flew the American flag for these reckless five traders from Benton, head of navigation on the Missouri River, knew no law or boundary lines. It was wide open country.

But the traders had their troubles from the Indians, who often "whooped it up" when filled with firewater doled out to them through a narrow wicket by the whites, and the Spitzie Cavalry. Then there is some mention in early records of gangs of negroes who roamed the border trails at the time.

Whoop-Up was the only active post trading with the Indians between Fort Edmonton and the United States before the Mounted Police came in and ran out the frontier rum-runners. Fort Benton, 200 miles southeast, was the jumping off place for outfits headed for Canada over the Benton or Whoop-Up Trail. The famous old trail is now all but obliterated but is marked by a cairn at Coutts. Furs bought in South Alberta were freighted by bull train to Benton and sent south by river boat to St. Louis. The crafty traders brought flour, sugar, tea and other provisions as well as whiskey, back with them to the fort. It is said the Indians were given one cup of whiskey for a buffalo robe and a quart of liquor was swapped for a good pony.

When the Red Coats arrived at Fort Whoop-Up, Col. Macleod offered the traders \$10,000 for the establishment. (It was still flying the Stars and Stripes, but it was hauled down in no time flat when the police put in an appearance.) The owners asked \$25,000 for the post, which Col. Macleod refused. The Police moved west 30-odd miles and built Fort Macleod. The traders were outsmarted for they lost the fort and the money, too.

Last Indian Battle

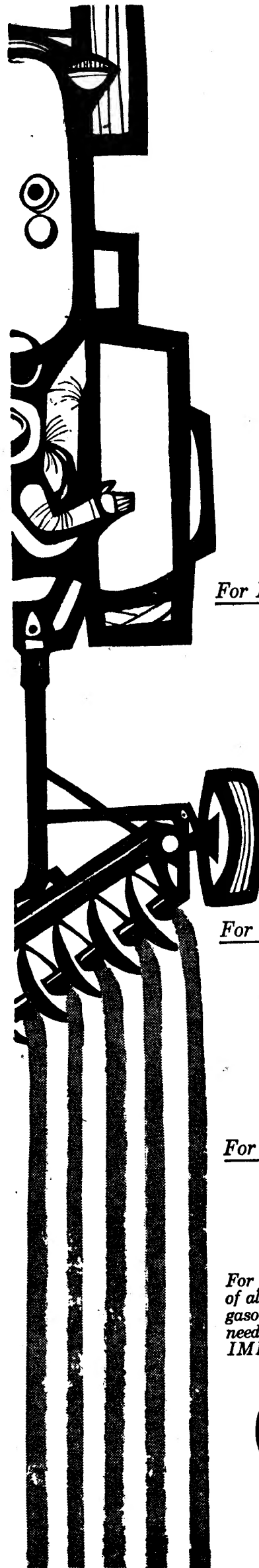
The last Indian battle — the Battle of Lethbridge — mentioned above was fought in 1870. It commenced on the Whoop-Up site and ended at the fourth coulee south of the present overhead bridge, as far as this writer can learn.

Young Constable Grayburn, one of the early Mounted Police, was killed near Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills in 1879. His murderer, a Blood Indian Starchild, was arrested for the slaying two years later. He was in hiding with relatives in a teepee at Many Ghost Land (the Whoop-Up country), and died of consumption in 1881 and was buried near Fort Whoop-Up.

About 1876-7 the famed mountaineer and father of Waterton Lakes National Park, "Kootenai" Brown, lived at Fort Whoop-Up for two years. This was before he built his trading post at Waterton, which was located near the present Lethbridge Y.M.C.A.'s summer camp — Camp Inuspi, on the banks of lower Waterton Lakes.

After the traders were cleaned out by the Mounties, Dave Akers used the old fort as headquarters for his ranch and soon after this the famous old post rapidly deteriorated. Whites and Indians helped themselves to the logs and all that remains of the fort today are the stone fireplaces in the dwellings of the traders in the stockade and a partly filled in water well.

In the past five years average per acre wheat production in Australia has risen to around 17.6 bushels, mainly due to better farming technique and improved varieties.



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Farm Women And Farm Organizations

By HAZEL BRAITHWAITE

THE dictionary defines the word home as a house, apartment, or other shelter that is the fixed residence of a person or family, or a household. A place for one's domestic affections.

The establishing of a home is a large undertaking, one of responsibility and self denial. And yet to be able to establish a home, raise children, and then to send them, well educated, resourceful, confident, with kindly tolerance toward their fellow men, out into a workaday world, is one of the most wonderful achievements of mankind.

To establish a home has been something, that down through the years people have toiled and slaved for. Our early pioneers in Alberta came for one purpose only, to establish a home, where the young people might grow up and have a better opportunity to develop than they would have in the more densely settled older communities. It was this pressure of building a home that drove the early settlers in Western Canada towards primitive

forms of co-operation. By united effort, work could be done which was beyond the capabilities of the individual, or at least very difficult for him to perform.

Heavier farming operations were often done by a group of fellow workers. The burden of road structure and maintenance were distributed among all members of the community. The quilting bee where the women gathered for miles around, proud of their labor and happy for the opportunity to exchange ideas and hear the latest news.

When the paring bees were held, there came the tottering elders and active youths. Memories of the past engaging the attention of the ones, and romance quickening the pulses of the other. These forms of co-operation have for the most part passed from view in rural Canada, yet they have had a lasting effect in the minds of people towards the more systematized and scientific co-operation of the present day.

Early Farm Organizations

From the pioneer days when the only thing necessary to build a home and provide a livelihood was a strong back, long hours of work, and few wants. It was in this setting that the farmer suddenly found himself caught up in an industrial network of which he knew nothing. While these changes were in progress, a type of organization was launched by groups of farmers, and was the first real token of a movement abroad among them. These organizations were aimed at cultivating and extending the knowledge of the farming industry, bringing a higher standard of living and opportunity to rural families.

The first record of an agricultural organization in Canada goes back to 1765 at Windsor, N.S. A few years later an agricultural society was established by Lord Dorchester at Quebec City, and it was intended for both French and English speaking farmers. But it was not until 1872 that a really serious effort was made to organize Canadian farmers.

As settlements and railroads moved farther west in Canada, the problems of marketing grain and livestock became a problem. We are all aware of the many situations and difficulties encountered by these early settlers. Finally the railroads made it known that they would only handle grain through elevators. Up to that time daily telegrams had been sent to the individual buyers setting forth the price to be paid for grain, and the farmer had benefited by this competition. But after the elevators were established, a few men in a little room in Winnipeg, arranged a price for each important buying point and one telegram was sent quoting the price to the farmer. Competition had been nullified. It is estimated that in 1897, one million dollars was lost to the grain farmers in juggling prices. This is just one instance that made farmers realize the difficulties they were faced with.

The need for a farm organization grew until early in 1905, through the efforts of J. W. Keen, of Turnip Lake, the principles of an organization known as the Society of Equity was brought to the attention of the farmers in the Edmonton area. About this time Alberta received its start at Strathcona. These groups united in 1909, forming the United Farmers of Alberta, which carried on until 1949, when it was necessary once again to unite forces and the Farmers' Union of Alberta was born.

Now what about that other important person who takes a large

share in building a home, the farm wife? She shares with her husband all manner of work, from milking cows to actual field work with tractors and combines. Men realized they never could have built their homes in those early days without the steadfast help and encouragement of their wives. So from the very beginning of farm organizations, history tells us that women were granted equal rights and privileges.

Farm Women Organize

Here in Alberta farm women felt it would be to their own advantage to have their own section in the farm organization. This was accomplished by 1914. It was intended from the very beginning that there be no separation of interest between the women's section and the main body of the organization. This has been strictly adhered to over the years, and today when a resolution passes in our women's convention, it has the support of all the organization. In this manner the first farm women's organization of its kind in Canada, that is one entirely free from government tutelage had come into existence. Today the F.W.U.A. have their own executive and board of directors. They meet in joint session with the men to consider constitutional amendments and resolutions pertaining to the organization as a whole. They have their own four-day convention packed with educational activity. It was through the efforts of the F.W.U.A. that today's health units are scattered throughout Alberta, and as far back as 1920 they were asking to have crime comics banned.

Favor Trade Expansion

God never intended any human being to go hungry while large amounts of food wasted. Farm women are pooling their ideas, along with their husbands, just the same as in the farming operations and see no reason why we shouldn't sell Poland 20 million dollars worth of wheat if Poland wants to buy it. Is there any reason why we cannot have some of the beautiful dress materials from India? Every country of the world has something Canadians can and would use. Just as sure as Canada has something other countries can use. Building a home and setting our children an example of world neighborliness is something to achieve.

Farm women need an opportunity to relax and exchange ideas, and what better place can this be done except through their own organization, where the other members have the same problems, same aims and objectives, and same profession? Farm women represent farm opinion on many government bodies such as board of governors of the University, Agricultural education, Alberta Library Board, Curriculum Committee, Alcoholic Foundation Committee, and Winter Unemployment Committee.

The Farm Women's Union of Alberta endeavors to engender a spirit of goodwill and friendliness in each community by study, discussion, social intercourse and a well-balanced program.

A prosperous agriculture means better better homes, modern conveniences and the amenities of modern living for every member of the family.

When F.U.A. Week is held from November 12 to 17, I am sure farm women will be very proud, to celebrate along with their menfolk, the many achievements, and worthwhile efforts carried on by the farm organization over the last half century.

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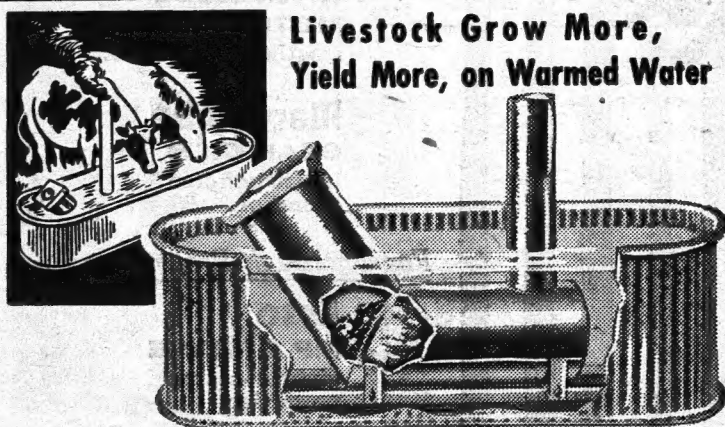
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 that makes them
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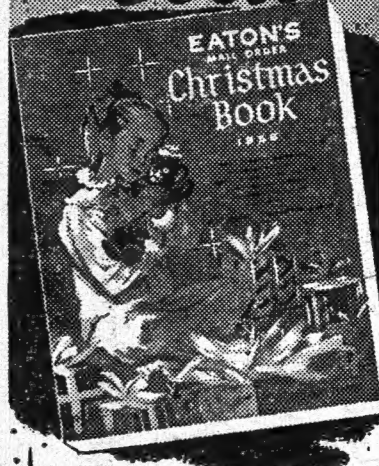
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Fruit For Prairie Farm Gardens

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

THERE will come a time when farm families in the Prairie Provinces will be able, if they so desire, to supply their wants in small fruits. That is the opinion of P. D. Hargrave, superintendent of the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks, Alberta. Mr. Hargrave shakes his head, however, when it is suggested that this area will grow sufficient suitable apples for the domestic requirements. The luscious fruitage from the interior valleys of British Columbia, he thinks, will continue to find their main market outlet in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The principal program being followed by the Brooks station is developing deciduous trees for shelterbelt and roadside planting. The production of evergreen trees is a specialty at the Fort Saskatchewan provincial horticultural station. But at Brooks considerable time and effort

graves. "A row will provide abundance of as good a fruit as can be bought." These cherries are being grown successfully and producing abundantly at the Beaverlodge station in the Peace River country.

Sand cherries as a fruit have been overlooked in Mr. Hargrave's opinion. He recommends Hansen's Bush and thinks people will be well repaid to plant sand cherries.

About 23,000 fruit trees have been, or are being, grown from seedlings on the station, 17,000 being apple trees and the balance plums, apricots and pears. Mr. Hargrave remarked that if half a dozen suitable crosses materialize out of that large number he would be quite happy with the results obtained. Copious notes are kept on each tree every year as to such characteristics as hardiness, flowering and fruiting and so on.

At the present time Mr. Hargrave believes that the best apple available



Some 23,000 fruit trees are growing in orchards at the Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks, Alberta.

is spent on developing new and improved varieties of fruiting bushes and trees, and many kinds of vegetables. Tobacco has even been grown successfully at the station, and also peanuts. But such efforts were more in the nature of adventurous experiments.

Fruits from the Farm

There are now improved varieties of raspberries, currants and strawberries which will produce abundantly in farm gardens. The search is now for an early, hardy plum, but Mr. Hargrave thinks well of the varieties named Norther, Dandy and Mina.

"The fruit that is going to find a popular place on farms is the new Mongolian cherry," said Mr. Har-

is Hayer No. 12. He also thinks well of Brooks 27, developed on the station, which John Lloyd, horticulturist of Adanac, Sask., thinks has a real future.

Co-operative Effort

Horticulturists in the employ of governments, universities and commercial businesses are working continuously and with infinite patience seeking to develop fruit trees and bushes for growing on prairie farms. They meet in a co-operative fruit breeding project and work with the Western Canadian Society of Agriculturists to report results, study what has been accomplished and make plans for future efforts.

There was a time in the pioneer stage of development when few people thought fruit could be produced in volume on the plains and parklands of Western Canada. But the indefatigable horticulturist has, over the years, brought about surprising results. Right now every farm can have a productive little fruit orchard.

Potato Research

The Brooks station is also involved in developing a potato suitable for the province of Alberta. What is wanted is a spud that will replace the Netted Gem, will look like a Gem, be ten days earlier in marketability, have a high, dry matter content, good baking characteristics, be easier of culture and must be free from scab.

During the month of August, between 7,000 and 10,000 potato seeds are planted in a greenhouse at Brooks. By the following January potatoes

have been formed and these are stored until spring. Then they are seeded by hand in individual hills. The final crop is rigidly culled and only about 100 are selected for further experiments. This year only about 5 plants have been chosen for further experimentation. There have been only 23 selections in the past four years. These go to the Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., then to the Western Potato Trials, after which their performance comes under the Dept. of Agriculture and the Western Committee, then on to the National Potato trials where, if they pass all tests, they can be named. Alberta now exports large quantities of potatoes, some finding a market as far east as Toronto. Around Brooks the potato acreage averages 1,200.

Don Shaw, assistant manager, has charge of vegetable experiments. New varieties of beans, sweet corn and cauliflower are being tried out. Tests are being made as to how vegetables stands up under freezing because many families with deep freezes want to store vegetables for the winter season.

Tomatoes are being bred for earliness, acceptability for home gardens and use for canning. A new variety known as the Earthy Lethbridge is considered most promising. Tomato canning will not be a branch of industry in Alberta until suitable varieties are produced in volume.

Sugar beets grow exceptionally well, producing a heavy tonnage with high sugar content.

The Brooks station furnishes information for the Horticultural Guide, issued each year by the Alberta Department of Agriculture which contains lists of recommended varieties of vegetables.

Shelterbelt Trees

For shelterbelts cottonwoods and poplars are being developed. A cross between these two varieties made by A. Griffin is a beautiful tree, rather small in size, and with restricted roots. It is known as the Griffin poplar. Mr. Griffin was former superintendent of the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway. He was for some years superintendent of irrigation for the C.P.R. at Brooks. He was a horticulturist of high standing and had worked with Luther Burbank in California.

The Brooks poplar 2, 4, 5 and 6 are showing up well at the station and are big, quick-growing trees. Other varieties include Ash, Russian Olive, willows of various kinds, Mayday and Manchurian elm, which is a rather striking tree of unusual beauty. Seedlings of this elm were obtained from Manchuria years ago by A. Griffin and Dr. Skinner, of Dropmore, Man. The trees on the Brooks station grew from seed obtained from the mother tree planted by Mr. Griffin at Brooks.

The work of this provincial horticultural station is going on steadily year after year. The ultimate results will be of benefit to the farm people, not only of Alberta, but of all the prairie provinces. It's efforts are inter-related with those of horticultural stations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and with that of horticulturists in the employ of governments, universities and commercial businesses.

STRICTLY BUSINESS

The story is told of a businessman who was asked to say grace, something which he had been unaccustomed in doing. Here is what he said: "Dear Lord, we are in receipt of your kind favors of recent date and beg to thank you. We hope to merit your continued courtesy."

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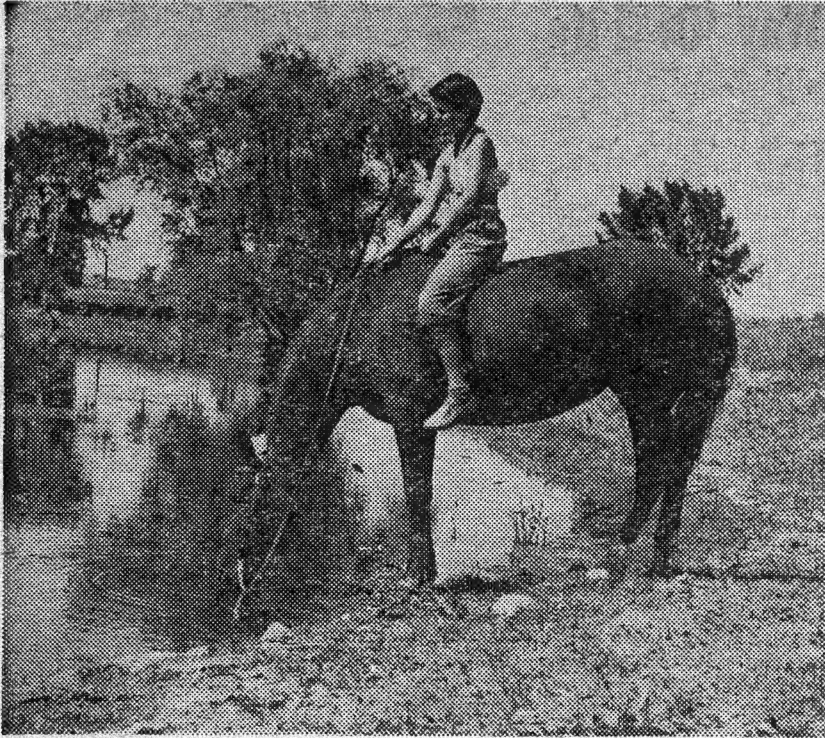


Photo by R. M. Bunnell, Swift, Current.
Donna Cox holidaying at her grandfather's farm near Moose Jaw.

Coyote Trapping

By M. J. CAVANAUGH,
South Hollywood, Sask.

THE coyote is considered by many to be the hardest animal to catch in a steel trap. It is believed that this is due to its keen power of smelling, but I have come to the conclusion it is because of its sharp eyesight. Many times I have tried to catch coyotes by putting a trap in its bed, on a strawstack, or around some dead animal, and found that these sets were rarely successful.

To trap a coyote one must study its habits. The animal has many feeding grounds and, in travelling from one to another, he uses the same trail in many places. I believe that the trail set is the best way to catch coyotes. To find his trail, follow his tracks, a little way to one side, until you come to a place where several tracks join, generally on an old trail or climbing a hill. Other times he will slink through a ravine.

On my trap line I have often come upon the track of a big coyote and found he travelled on both sides of a strip of brush. On one side was a field and on the other a slough and on either side he could travel on snow crust and not leave a trail. I decided to fence him in with a short fence made of binder twine extending from each side of the brush across two openings. The next time he came he detoured the fence and broke trail in the brush. After he had passed that way a few times I concealed a trap in his trail and caught the wise, old rascal.

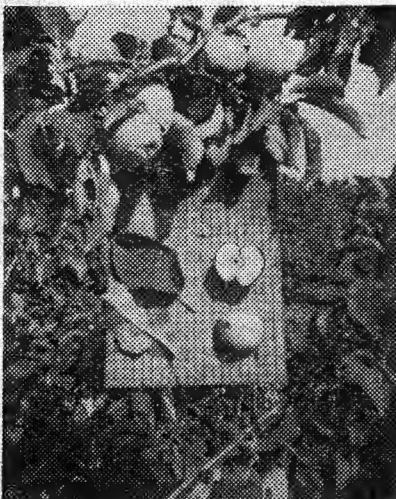
I use only No. 2 double-spring traps which some consider too small for coyotes. But if it is set so that it will catch him low down on the legs or preferably on the toes, and there is a light toggle which he can drag a short ways, he will not put up much of a fight on being taken from the trap. Strike him hard on the nose with a stout stick, which will stun him and then crush his ribs behind his left shoulder, which will injure his heart, and he will die immediately and the hide will not be damaged.

A good plan when trapping coyotes is first to make a visible set and when he sees it he will detour. Then set a carefully placed trap in the detour. As he watches the old set he will often step into the new one.

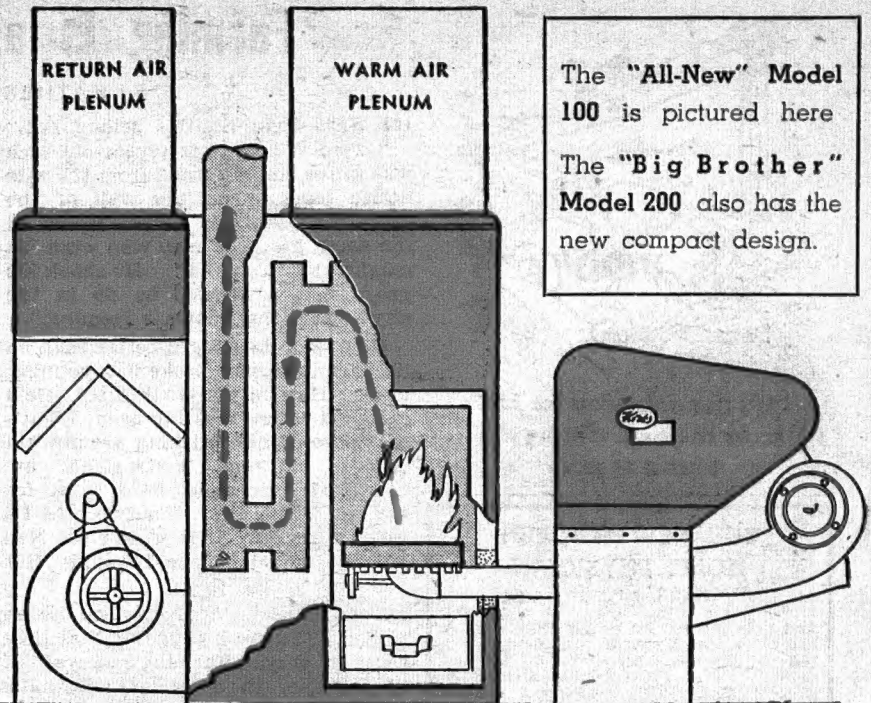
As I have grown too old to follow the trapline I will pass on this carefully guarded secret, obtained at high price from an Indian who was an old friend of mine. It will help worthy trappers. Novices will have to study the animal, however, if they want to make a success of a trapline.

Here is the Paddle Set: — Make a paddle about five inches square, with a short handle, out of native timber. I also find it a good idea to carry a small, short-handled, wooden shovel of the same material. Small squares of writing paper are also needed.

When you get a trail, circle it, coming to it again behind a brush, if possible. Spring your trap, folding the two springs as small as possible, and place it in a hole you have dug in the snow. Place the pan of the trap in the exact spot where the coyote has stepped. Cover the trap with paper and with your shovel bring some fresh snow from behind the brush. Fill the hole over the trap level, dig out a foot-print and be sure to place it over the trap pan. Then with your paddle level the snow, leaving as few paddle marks as possible. Then scatter fine snow on top, fanning it with your paddle to make it drift. Scatter fine snow in the air so that it will fall naturally. Fill your tracks in the same way and the hole behind the brush. With a little practise you will be able to make an effective set which the human eye cannot detect.



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Farming Is a Way Of Life

By KATHERINE HOWARD

"I SEE John Smith's selling out." Tom Wilson's sixty-year-old face was grave, as he turned from the sale notice hanging on the wall of the country cross-roads' store. He faced the small group of men who were his neighbors. "Too bad!" He shook his grey head. "What'll he do in the city? All John knows is farming."

He'll do a darn sight better than on the farm, maybe," broke in a younger man. "He's only around thirty. He'll get good wages laboring even. What's the sense of him sticking around 'till he's an old man, bucking hail an' frost, low prices an' hard work for the rest of his life. For two pins I'd sell out myself. If it wasn't for Nell and the kids I believe I would. But you can't budge them . . ."

Tom Wilson's eyes crinkled as he smiled. "You're lucky, Jim, that they want to stay. Farming's a way of life, laddie, in spite of all that's against it, and for my mind, it's the best there is."

"That's so," nodded big Bob Landers, "you can't take a woman and kids who've been raised on the farm, and coop 'em up in the city, Jim. I tried it once, and we couldn't get back quick enough."

Heads were nodding in agreement, and young Jim, grinning a bit sheepishly said, "Well, maybe you're right, but we sure don't make much out of farming these days, do we?"

"Maybe not," said Tom quietly, "but think of what you have, Jim. Just think on it for a while and see if you'd like to give it up."

Jim's Thoughts

Jim was silent. He thought of his comfortable farm home. Maybe it wasn't everything he wanted. They hadn't got running water yet — but now they had electricity, and Nell had her propane gas stove that she was so proud of. They had an oil floor heater, too, that kept the house good and warm in the winter. No more messing about with wood and coal; and they could go to town and take in a show once in a while and come back to the house that was comfortable.

He thought of the house as it stood this sunny fall afternoon, surrounded by still blooming flowers, late asters and glowing dahlias and gorgeous zinnias that hadn't yet been touched by frost.

He remembered how Nell had made her perennial garden, starting ten years ago with a piece of land that had been rough brush, where willows and alders vied for supremacy. Now it was one of the beauties of the countryside.

Now lovely blossoms followed each other in luxurious progression, from the purple and yellow iris in early spring, the pink and white and crimson glory of peonies in early summer, the radiant orange lilies and the tall blue delphiniums that lured the tiny jeweled humming-birds — small scraps of magic to Jim's children.

He visualized the vegetable garden that stretched west of the flowers, and he could see the straight rows of tender vegetables, the tasselled corn waving in the breeze, peas hanging fully podded, huge jade heads of lettuce, crisp and cool, potatoes and beans, carrots and turnips, cabbage and cauliflower; all the result of their labor with the assistance of beneficent nature. Food they would have in plenty this winter — and, with the cows milking so well, they should have a decent living.

He had done wisely to get into that pure-bred Jersey strain, Jim figured. The cream cheques were much larger

now, and if the crop turned out as well as it looked, maybe they could swing a couple of milking machines. Nell had said, no, they would manage the milking between herself and Jim, and Ted, the oldest boy. But Ted was still going to the consolidated school at Medville, and Jim wanted him to go on through grade twelve. So maybe!

Of course cows made a lot of work. Chickens and pigs, too, took up a lot of time. Seems as though, now-a-days, people on farms tried to do as little chores as possible, but Jim figured it was silly to put all his eggs into one basket.

The Hail Storm

He remembered that grim day three years ago, when the dark clouds had gathered in the north-west — dark clouds that held strange strips of greenish light in their centre. That was the day Jim's farm had been hailed out, along with many of his neighbors.

He had never forgotten how the hail had battered upon the roof with the sound of bullets, and the fury of the icy fusillade upon the lush crop of wheat and barley and flax that had rippled in the breeze, only an hour before.

Nell and the children had held cushions up against the windows, but in spite of that, four of them had been smashed . . . and there were thirty dead chickens in the run, bashed to the ground by the hailstones, that were not like hailstones at all but chunks of razor-edged ice that slashed and cut everything they touched.

He had a vivid recollection of the passing of the storm. How he and Nell, in raincoats and knee rubbers had waded through the knee-high drifts of hailstones, through the garden that was a welter of smashed herbage with deep channels of water tearing through it.

They had walked to the crop that had been their pride and glory, the crop that was to do so much. The field of wheat was as though some macabre reaper had cut it down with an invisible mower. It was as bare as stubble in the fall . . . worse, because even the short stalks of wheat that were left were covered with mud and silt and ice residue, inches thick.

He'd carried no hail insurance, and they had had an anxious time of it that following winter and spring. Jim thought how he'd borrowed money for feed and how Nell had done without so many things that winter, it was just like homesteading days when they both were kids.

The Brighter Side.

But the next year had been better. The crops were good and no hail had come to mar the summer's glory. Sure they'd had their anxious times though, even then.

There was that night in August, when, after three days of heavy rain that had tangled the barley into a sodden mass in the fields and covered that garden with water that refused to sink into the ground, frost warnings had come over the radio.

The moon shone, as though in derision, out of a clear dark blue sky, and everything in the countryside was silent and still. There was a menacing coolness in the atmosphere, even the night song of the birds seemed to have disappeared.

Nell had gone into her garden and picked all the green tomatoes and the little cucumbers, and had covered the fragrant nicotianas and the delicate sweet peas and all her beloved tender annuals, with old sheets, and newspapers and anything she could find, to

protect them from the searching fingers of the cruel frost.

But the thermometer hadn't registered below 38 degrees, and they had been lucky that time, and Nell had wished she had left her tomatoes to ripen some more on the vines. But she made them into green tomato pickle anyway, and it tasted good in winter. There had been no frost that year before the grain was cut, although the heavy rain and down stuff, made cutting not so easy.

His Own Master

Sure there's many anxious times, Jim thought, but what man hasn't worries in his job? At least on a farm a man was his own master. It was up to him. He could either work hard at it and make something of his life, or take it easy and manage to get by.

And after all, a man didn't go it alone. Nature was right along with him, helping him, at times capricious and uncertain, but in the final analysis, his ally and his partner.

Jim thought of the seed sown, multiplied a hundred fold, the marvellous growth, the beauty and luxuriance of leaf and tree, of grass and flower and fruit, the plenty that came to balance the poverty of a bad crop year.

He considered his neighbors, the men and women of the countryside. Though they met seldom, yet they were always there, ready to help in time of emergency and crisis. Sympathy was their's in time of sorrow, and rejoicing in time of joy. He remembered the time he was stricken with appendicitis, just at seeding time, and how his good neighbors rallied round and helped to get the crop in for him.

He wondered if a man would find such friends in the city, and thought perhaps they might but it was doubtful. Each man in the city was enclosed in his own tight compartment, but farmers were one in their work, their environment, their alliance with the forces of nature, and their faith in the ultimate good.

And so, Jim, thinking and remembering, looked steadily at old Tom Wilson, and the other men who were regarding the notice that proclaimed a farmer was giving up, and said, "I guess you're right, Tom. Farming is a way of life, and it's for me."

The ceiling price of bread in France is 14c (Canadian money) a loaf. Employees of bakeries recently got a 7% wage increase and the bakers tried to raise the price of bread, but the government stepped in. The 55,000 bakery plants threatened strike action. They are now getting a government bonus of \$11,500,000 a year and may get more.

About 5,655,000 acres will be taken out of wheat production in the United States for the 1957 crop, to go into the Soil Bank plan and earn \$12.00 an acre. It is estimated that the 1957 U.S. wheat crop will be down to around 700,000,000 bushels as the result of this withdrawal of acreage. This year's wheat crop is placed at around 940 million bushels.

Wool News advises that a good pure-bred ram costing \$40 to \$100 is a sound investment for the owner of any commercial flock of sheep. Mutton conformation must be a first consideration when selecting a ram as 75% of the annual return from sheep-raising are obtained from the sale of market lambs. At the same time weight and quality of the ram's fleece should not be overlooked.

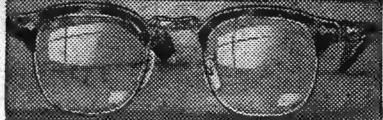
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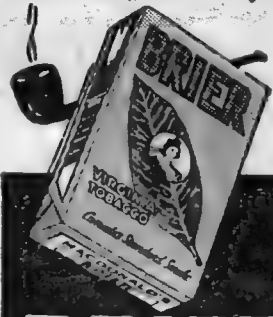
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Making Walking Sticks From Native Wood

By KERRY WOOD

AN old shepherd first introduced me to the hopeful hobby of chasing sticks. He was sitting on a hill-top with two alert dogs beside him, while in the meadowland below were half a thousand sheep grazing and baa-ing. The white-headed old man with the wind-reddened face kept glancing at the sheep, now and then sending one of the dogs after a stray that ventured near the fringe of poplars where coyotes might be lurking. Between glances at his charges, the herder's fingers were busy. He held a keen-bladed knife in one hand, the other holding a straight white wand on which he whittled.

"It'll be a walking stick when I'm through with it," he told me, then pointed at the bulbous root still covered with bark. "That's the grip. When I finish smoothing off the stalk,

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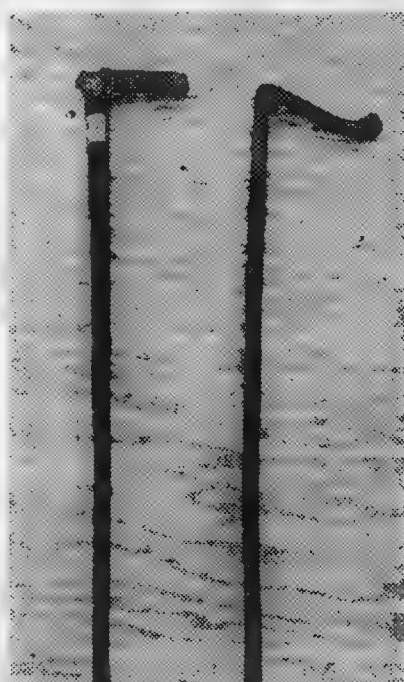
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"What kind of wood is it?"

"Green poplar, and I'm not pleased with the choice. Poplar is soft stuff and lacks the strength a good stick needs. But here where my sheep are grazing, I've only a choice between willow and poplar. You'll seldom find willow a right-angle root for a handle, but stunted poplar from a windy hilltop often has a fat root that becomes a fine grip. This time, I'm using it in place of a better wood."

"And what's a better wood?" I asked.

He pointed to a ridge half a mile away, where saskatoons and chokecherries were leafless on that late autumn day.

"Those berry bushes yield fine sticks," said he. "They're strong enough to support the weight of the heaviest man. Often the roots grow at a curve from the upright stalk, too. This afternoon I'll be taking the sheep closer to that stand, then I'll hunt out a good blank to work on. Tomorrow or next day, I'll be farther along where some black birch grows and mayhap I'll get a blank there. Birch is a strong walking-stick wood."

Starting a Hobby

At the time I was a young man, willing to take a five-minute rest while walking the fifteen miles to the farm of a girl who later said "yes". Frankly, I wasn't too interested in walking sticks, though I liked the white-headed shepherd and often chatted with him on the way to or from Marjory's farm. But several years were to pass before a chance encounter with a glossy black birch with a handle-shaped twist caught my attention. It was a fine walking stick, so I cut it and gave it to an old friend.

Thus started a hobby that is full of hope. This hobby is best followed during the late fall or early spring, when sap is down and green-cut wood will not split. Good willow blanks

may be collected in mid-winter, if you want a diamond-dented walking stick. Willow rarely yields a self-stick; that is, a walking stick with a root handle. To make a willow stick, it is necessary to graft on a handle section. My favorite method is to bore a large hole in the middle of the under side of the six-inch-long handle, whittle down the top of the willow stalk to fit the hole snugly, then ram it in place with a dollop of glue.

However, the strongest walking-sticks are those with a root handle. Stunted poplars on a windy hill have fat roots as the shepherd said, but poplar isn't sturdy and should be avoided. The same holds true of red willow and black alder, both weak woods when they dry out. Explore the saskatoon and chokecherry thickets, especially stands on the north slope of hills where winds grow tall and straight to get their share of sunlight. First locate a straight upright stalk of the proper thickness — a little thicker than you actually want, because the bark must be peeled and sapwood sanded.

When a straight stalk is found, take a knife and gently remove leaves and loam from the root section. Within a minute you can tell if the root is likely to provide a decent handle; most times it won't, so earth and leaves are then replaced and you hurry along to the next promising stalk. When a suitable root handle is found, a pointed saw does the collection job.

Saskatoon Wood Best

It is a hopeful quest. Occasionally I find a wonderful handle, but likely it will be attached to a stalk that isn't quite straight or is too thick or thin. Once on a canyon slope I found a young birch that had suffered an accident; something had fallen on the sapling in its earliest growth and forced it to make a complete circle to start reaching skywards again. The circle part made a beautiful curved handle, while the rest of the stalk was straight and thus provided a good walking stick. It was of white birch; black or western red birch would have been stronger.

Of our native woods I like saskatoon best of all, diamond willow next, and the tough but rarely straight chokecherry in third place. Hazel is supposed to be marvellous for walking sticks; unhappily, the stuff growing near my home is much too small for use. Silver-berry gives me a nice alternative, being tough and very attractive when peeled. However, it takes a long time to find a single blank in a dense grove of this well-known western shrub — which you may know as Wolf-willow.

Stick finishing can be done on a winter's night beside a cosy stove when the snow lies deep outside. Peel the bark, sand the stalk and smooth the handle, apply an oil-stain to obtain the color you want, then comes the polishing part. You can oil-polish, French polish, shellac rub, or simply brush on varnish. When the stick is finished and ready for use, you'll have no trouble finding a pioneer or an elderly lady who'll be grateful for the support of this convenient "third-leg".

Now is the time to go stick-hunting. Leaves have fallen and the sap is down. Away you hustle to the nearest saskatoon bush or chokecherry patch. You can be sure of finding many a usable walking-stick, though perhaps you'll never find the perfect stick. That's what makes it such a hopeful and intriguing hobby. I've been looking for the perfect stick for many a year now and I'm still hoping to find it. Hey; wait a minute — let me get a knife and saw and I'll come along with you right now!

Fencing In The Hens

By MRS. A. ROBERTSON,
Pincher Creek, Alberta

I WAS sitting drinking my mid-morning cup of coffee and debating on what to do and fully enjoying the fall breeze coming through the open kitchen door. Instead of a breeze just then, in walks a pesky chicken. Chicken! Chicken! I've canned, dressed them for freezing and sold them, yet I still have chicken.

Well, I know what I'll do this afternoon, is to make a fence round the chicken coop. I have those steel posts I ordered from Eaton's back in the spring so I could fence my garden off. At the time they were out of posts, but would send them as soon as they received them; and sincerely hoped this didn't inconvenience me any. In the meantime the garden came up nice and looked like a bumper crop of vegetables. But the chickens grew up too, away went the bumper crop into a bumper crop of chickens. Well, I have the posts now so may as well use them and let next year take care of itself. I walked out to the chicken coop just to see how I would go about it. There's only 300 pigs running around loose. It looked like the place where I wanted the posts was their playgrounds for stomping. It was packed hard. Too bad I didn't want those posts near the pasture fence. It was well worked up from pigs over there. Driving posts would be easy there I think, but having never dug a post hole or drove a post I'm no authority on the matter.

When my loving spouse drives a post he uses a maul and crowbar. So off to the tool shed I hike. Got the maul and the crowbar added sure makes a load. Needless to say I was

beginning to wish that chicken had never poked his or her nose in the house to give me this brain-wave. I'd probably be doing that ironing I'd put off doing.

I got back to the scene just fine. My next problem being what do I do now. First I'd mark off where I wanted said posts and hope I got them straight, because I'm sure there'll be enough wisecracks from friend husband and girls as it is.

I picked up the crowbar and started on my first hole. Boy the ground is hard; pigs, like chickens, always go where you don't want them. Well, bless me, I'm getting a hole of sorts after all! So down, down, up, down, I went with the crowbar, a foot anyway. I never hit my toe once as I was afraid I might. Mustn't get this too deep. Better go get my posts, someone said they were in the granary next to the shop.

Off I sprinted to get the posts, and are they ever heavy! I wonder if the 2-ft. without hooks for wire is supposed to go in the ground. Oh, dear, I hope not! Got back and stuck a post in. It looks like it would like to stay there, and doubted very much if it could, so I just put a couple of rocks on each side. The post had three sides, so it stayed.

I followed the same process with the other holes, but for one thing, the crowbar weighed twice as much as it used to, and I had 3 beautiful blisters. My fingernails worn and broken off from digging out the dirt. Then I got a brain wave. My brother was home and that's just next door. Maybe he would help me out. Over I went and asked him, saying, the holes are dug, would he mind fixing them for me, as I was too weak to drive posts. Well, says he, any fool can set a post after

the holes are dug. "Well, the posts are standing in a hole", I replied, "but they are not deep enough." Says he, with a grin a mile wide, "you want me to knock the bottom out of the holes." "Right," says I, and he gets the grin.

All turned out fine for Mother. The posts got driven, the wire got strung. As of now the chickens are fenced in. Pleased? Oh, yes! Only one thing wrong, my brother lost an afternoon's stooking. "Women!" says he.

POULTRY

The poultry industry has made great strides in producing broilers. At present about one billion birds a year are produced for the North American market.

Turkey raisers should provide range shelters for turkeys during the late autumn and early winter, advises the Swift Current Experimental Farm. Serious losses can thus be avoided. The station will mail a copy of The Saskatchewan Poultry annual containing photographs of suitable shelters to anyone writing for same.

Research for increased efficiency of the hen as an egg-layer is going on in a 7-year project at the Lacombe Experimental Farm. Increased production is not the sole objective, but the aim is to reduce the time required to bring about increased efficiency in egg production under present selection practice.

At the Calgary Stampede, Harry Sahlen took a midway concession and cooked turkeyburgers on a grand scale, says The Poultry Review. He

repeated it at the Saskatoon and Regina Exhibitions. Some whole turkeys were sold at these booths, but heavy toms, including some fattened breeders, were used in putting up the turkeyburgers. This year he got rid of 74 big birds.

Poultry producers engaged in the broiler industry should aim at producing a three-pound bird on six pounds of feed in six weeks. Dr. John H. Hare, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and formerly of British Columbia, believes such can be done.

POULTRY SHOW

The Alberta Provincial Poultry show will be held in Calgary on Dec. 10, 11 and 12. There will be classes for utility poultry, standard bred, turkeys, waterfowl, rabbits and pigeons. A 4-H section has been provided this year. Over 1,000 entries from all across the west are expected. Don Hansen, of Calgary, is the president.

Rations For Laying Hens

A BALANCED ration for laying hens is a feed that will provide protein of the right type and quantity, minerals in proper balance and in readily available form and vitamins in the quantities necessary to bring about proper assimilation of the ingredients provided. So says the Brandon Experimental farm.

A popular and simple method of obtaining a balanced feed is by the mixing of home-grown grains with commercial concentrates or balancers. All concentrates are not formulated to contain the same amounts of vitamin, protein and mineral materials, therefore, it is important that the manufacturers' directions be followed carefully when diluting concentrate with home-grown grains.

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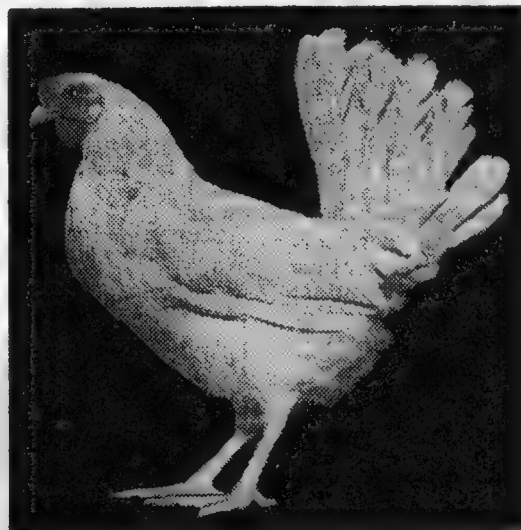
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Estimating Livestock Feed Needs

By GRANT MacEWAN

WITH the onset of winter, thoughtful stockmen will assess feed supplies in relation to the number and kind of animals to be fed, hoping to determine if they have enough grain and roughage "to see them through". By means of well-timed calculations and appropriate adjustments, the hardships and losses which go with a February or March feed shortage may be avoided. But how close can one come in estimating winter feed requirements for a barnyard full of livestock? How much hay will it take to feed a cow for a day or a winter season? How many pounds of grain to fatten a steer?

In the first place, let it be said that feeds should be measured and computed in pounds or tons. Whether buying feed, selling it or rationing, stockmen would do well to cultivate the habit of using weight measures rather than bulk units.

Even the familiar gallon measure, long used in stable practice, is an uncertain and dangerous thing because a gallon of one feed like oat chop will weigh three pounds and a gallon of another such as ground wheat will weigh twice as much. Indeed, the stockman could get along very well without even the bushel unit. Bushels of various weights—34 pounds in the case of one common feed grain, 48 pounds for another and 60 pounds for still another—only make it confusing and difficult for the livestock feeder who sells his products by the pound or hundred pounds and should think of feeds in the same terms. Perhaps even the grain grower should be selling his products by the hundred pounds instead of bushels, but let's not get into an argument about that at this point.

Hay Needs of Dairy Cows

Rationing is not an exact science. Appetites differ and so do the conditions under which feeding is conducted. Every cattleman has witnessed the spectacle of careless and extravagant feeding, with the animals tramping down and wasting more hay than they were consuming. Nobody could hope to estimate feed disappearance under such circumstances. But where feed is not being wasted, it is possible to find rules by which the feed needs can be estimated with at least a useful degree of accuracy. Take the case of the wintering beef cow, for example; as a herd member whose calf was weaned in the fall

and for whom the cattleman's objective is maintenance, she can consider herself reasonably well fed if receiving two and one-quarter pounds of hay per day for every hundred pounds of live weight. For a 1,200-pound cow, that means 27 pounds of hay per day or just a little over a ton and a half of hay for a four-months feeding period. When the hay is of good quality, such amounts should be very close to the demands for maintenance but when the roughage is of low quality, a supplement in the form of grain feed may be needed to protect against loss of condition. Quite obviously, if cattle are able to rustle part of their winter feed, the hay requirements would be cut down accordingly.

Dry cows of dairy type and breeding can, likewise, be maintained without loss or gain in weight on rations of good hay, but for cows in heavy milk production, the nutritional demands are greater and the rules for computing feed requirements are more complicated. A feeding guide which has been used rather widely in dairy circles, however, provides for two to two and one-half pounds of hay or other dry roughage per hundred pounds of the cow's live weight, with grain or concentrate feed added at the rate of one pound for every three or four pounds of daily milk production. For a 1,200-pound cow giving 35 pounds of the good quality dry roughage and ten pounds of grain.

Sections of Western Canada have experienced a new interest in silage—and silage is roughage. An essential difference between roughage as silage and roughage as grass hay, however, is that the former will contain close to 75 pounds of moisture and the latter about ten per cent. In rationing silage to cattle, either beef cattle or dairy cattle, it can be assumed for practical purposes that three pounds of silage will replace one pound of hay. And so, for that 1,200-pound cow deriving half her maintenance from hay and half from silage, a daily ration might include 14 pounds of the hay and 40 pounds of silage.

Feeding for Fattening

Cattle being winter-fattened for spring markets by the most common methods, will consume somewhat less roughage and a great deal more grain than the animals in the breeding herd. It is understandable that as cattle move onto heavy grain rations, they will eat less hay or other roughage and over the months of a fattening program, they can be expected to take slightly under two pounds of hay daily for every hundred pounds of live weight. Grain to fattening cattle, on the other hand, is started sparingly and increased gradually until full-feed has been reached. Ten to 12 pounds of grain a day is considered full-feed for animals to be marketed as fed calves or baby beef, and 14 to 16 pounds for yearlings and two-year-olds.

Accordingly, fattening calves gaining from a weight of 400 pounds to 800 pounds in a 200-day feeding period, can be expected to consume between 1,600 and 1,800 pounds of grain and 2,200 to 2,400 pounds of hay or other good dry roughage. For a yearling steer started at two pounds of grain per day, raised a pound every week to a maximum of 14 pounds of grain per day, and marketed after five months, the total grain intake would be 1,554 pounds, and dry roughage would probably be somewhere close to one ton.

Many principles in good cattle feeding practice will apply with equal force to sheep, although feed requirements per hundred pounds of live

weight are always higher in small animals. Consequently, the two and one-quarter pounds of hay per day for every hundred pounds of live weight which could be taken as adequate for cows, is hardly enough for wintering ewes; two and one-half pounds of hay per hundred of live weight is a better figure and in practice this would mean three and one-half pounds of hay per day for ewes weighing 140 pounds each. At this rate, every ewe being hand fed from the first of November to the end of March would require about 525 pounds of hay, with such supplements as good practice dictates when the lambing season approaches.

In those years when horses were in wide use across the country, the feeding rule for animals at heavy work was one and one-quarter to one and one-half pounds of hay daily per hundred of live weight and one pound of grain daily for every hundred of live weight. The result was that a 1,600-pound horse doing heavy work would be provided with about 22 pounds of hay per day and 16 pounds of grain. And for wintering horses not at work, the hay without grain was considered sufficient to meet maintenance.

Requirements of Growing Pigs

Often we've heard that four pounds of grain will produce a pound of gain in growing pigs. That may be so but the statement does not tell all. When pigs are healthy and both green forage and suitable supplements are provided, considerably less grain may make that pound of increase, and if pigs are not healthy and not given the extra protein and mineral and vitamin material they need, a good deal more than four pounds of grain will be needed to make a unit of gain. A feeder would be well advised, however, to plan for at least 650 pounds of grain feed, plus the appropriate protein-mineral supplement, to see each 30-pound weanling pig through to market weight.

And how much feed will each wintering brood sow eat? A great deal must depend upon the size and condition of the sow because breeders are anxious to avoid having sows very fat or very thin at farrowing time. But in a general way, mature sows to farrow in the spring may be given about one pound of grain daily for every hundred pounds of live weight during the early part of pregnancy and about 25 per cent more in the later months. Gilts to farrow for the first time are likely to need about a pound and one-half of grain for a hundred of live weight.

It should be made very clear that all foregoing calculations are intended to help producers to estimate the amounts of roughage and grain feeds likely to be needed, and do not take into account the very great importance of providing certain protein supplements, mineral supplements and vitamin supplements. Every stockman should make himself familiar with the need for common salt for all farm animals, extra phosphorus in cattle nutrition, iodine for pregnant sows, ewes and perhaps other stock, iron in the case of suckling pigs being raised under artificial conditions, cobalt in some areas, additional protein material for heavy milking and fast-growing stock, vitamin-rich feeds or concentrates under certain circumstances, and so on. But the matter of quality in rations is too big a subject to be given full treatment here.

Another point: estimating the minimum amounts of feed needed for current operations is one thing; having a comfortable carry-over as a feed reserve is another and important consideration.

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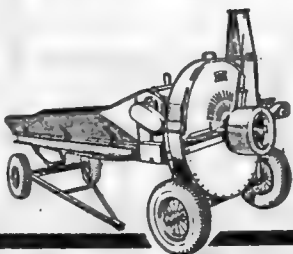
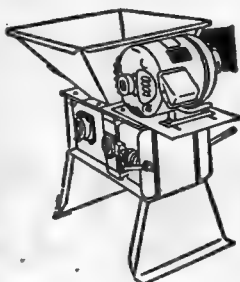
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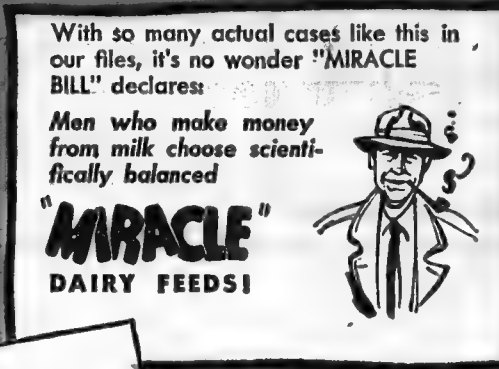
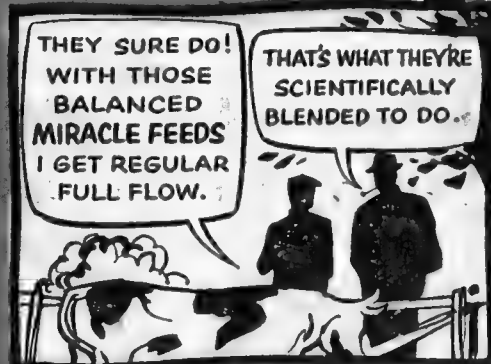
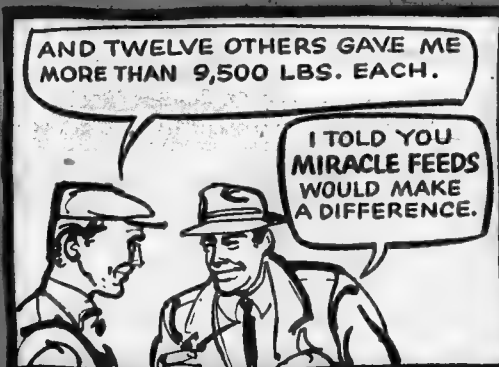
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Along the Western Farm Front

The yield of wheat in Canada is estimated at 511,614,000 bushels by the Dominion bureau of statistics, of which total 490,000,000 bushels are produced in the prairie provinces.

Production of durum wheat in the prairie provinces is estimated at 41,300,000 bushels, compared with 17,295,000 last year. Acreage went up from 694,000 to 1,650,000.

The latest estimate of wheat production in the west this year, as issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics, is as follows: Manitoba, 51,000,000 bushels; Saskatchewan, 309,000,000; Alberta, 130,000,000 and B.C., 1,375,000.

Over 13 million pounds of sweet clover seed was exported from Canada last year, 12½ million pounds go-

ing to the United States. The U.S. also took 8 million pounds of creeping red fescue, 6½ million pounds of brome as well as large quantities of red clover, alsike and timothy seed.

At the Lacombe Experimental Farm a lean meter is used to measure fat thickness on a live hog. The meter is powered by 2 penlight batteries. A needle is pushed into the animal. Fat has greater resistance to electricity than meat and when the needle reaches the red meat the fact is registered on the meter, and the depth of fat ascertained. The operation is painless.

Powerful new weed killers will soon be available for use. They fight grassy weeds without hurting good grass. But they won't kill quack grass.

Tall wheat grass does better on soils impregnated with various salts, according to tests made at the Lethbridge Experimental farm. However, the foliage is coarse and makes only fair quality hay.

In the first eight months of this year 9,950,312 pounds of poultry meat was imported from the United States. That was double the quantity that came in during the same period of the previous year. Such imports weakened the market for Canadian poultry producers.

Daily milk production of dairy herds can be maintained in the autumn and winter only if grain and roughage or silage are fed to compensate for dry pastures. So says David Ewart, dairy herd supervisor with the Saskatchewan department of agriculture. Once production has dropped it is almost impossible to bring it back during the lactation period. Feed roughage outside during the day and grain during morning and evening milkings. A protein supplement should also be fed with the grain.

"Seed Cleaning in Saskatchewan" is the title of a new pamphlet issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture. It will be sent free to applicants. The pamphlet tells why it pays to clean all grain before seeding and how a good job can be accomplished with the various types of cleaners available.

Protein content of this year's western wheat crop averaged 12.5% in early samples taken by the research laboratory of the board of grain commissioners. This is 1% below the long-time average.

Thistle infestation is increasing in western crop lands, and causing heavy losses of grain. "Thistle Control" is the name of a pamphlet distributed free by Line Elevator Farm Services, Winnipeg or Calgary.

Baby Pig Losses

THE spring crop of baby pigs on Canadian farms totalled 5,213,000 and 910,000 died before weaning time, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics. The loss was thus about 17½%.

In the four western provinces 2,116,000 baby pigs were born and 1,745,000 survived.

A pig which dies at farrowing time does not represent a heavy loss, but it means one pig less at marketing time.

The Animal Science department of the University of Alberta suggests the following precautions at farrowing time:

Provide suitable accommodation for sows during the winter and early spring months. Artificial heating is desirable and can be provided in the form of a "brooder house", a piggery heated by a stove or other suitable means, or electric pig brooders.

Remove the sow from her winter shelter to a suitable farrowing pen at least one week before she is due to farrow. Properly clean and disinfect the farrowing pen before the sow is placed therein. If there is a danger of worm infestation thoroughly scrub the floor with a strong solution of lye in boiling water (1 lb. of lye to 40 gallons of water). This destroys the worm eggs and prevents the little pigs being infested while in the pen.

Provide a guard rail around the side of the pen. This may be a 2" x 4", or a small pole and should be placed about 8 inches above the floor and projecting out 6 inches from the wall. This guard rail allows the small pigs to seek protection when the sow lies down and avoids loss by crushing.

Cut straw or chaff makes the most suitable bedding. Long straw should not be used as the new-born pigs may become entangled or buried therein and more liable to be crushed.

The sow should be watched carefully so that help can be given in case weak pigs are born or the sow is irritable. If small pigs become chilled they may be revived by placing them in a box near a stove or wrapping them up to the neck in warm water. If the sow is irritable or clumsy remove each pig as it is born and return the complete litter for nursing when farrowing is completed and the sow is resting quietly.

Remove the small tusks or "black teeth" from the mouths of the small pigs a few hours after they are born. These sharp teeth irritate the sow's udder and cause cuts and scratches on the faces of the pigs when fighting at nursing time. The job can be done with small nippers provided for the purpose.

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British Columbia To Celebrate Centenary

By P. W. LUCE

OFFICIALLY, British Columbia will be 100 years old on August 2, 1958.

Historically, British Columbia will attain its centenary on November 19, 1958.

Constitutionally, British Columbia was admitted into the Dominion of Canada on July 20, 1871.

There has been much discussion as to which date is the proper one for a mammoth celebration of the event. Logically, 1971 would seem to be the most proper, but 15 years is a long time to wait when the holiday can be advanced with some semblance of merit. No sticklers are likely to

early centenary celebration are paying very little attention to that fact.

As is right and proper when the fanfare concerns a territory that spreads over 335,000 square miles and has a climate that goes from the lush Fraser Valley to the bleak Arctic, the celebration will be on an imposing scale. It will start in the spring, cover the whole summer, and taper off when the first days of winter hint that it is time to call a halt.

Long before the first trumpet sounds there will be more than 100 men and women spending most of their time as party planners and directors. Most of them will be volunteer workers.



Lieutenant-Governor's residence, Victoria, B.C.

make any fuss, and they are in a hopeless minority, anyway.

The mainland of British Columbia came into being during the rainy season. November 19 saw its new name formally proclaimed by Governor James Douglas, who had been sworn in into office two minutes earlier by Matthew B. Begbie, who was doing his first official act as chief justice of the new territory. It was raining at the moment, and it is likely to be raining on November 19 this year, next year, and for uncounted years to come. A provincial celebration at that time would be a forlorn affair.

So August 2 was selected as the proper date. Premier W. A. C. Bennett strongly favored that choice. It happens to be the sixth anniversary of the entry of Social Credit into British Columbia politics, and so was considered most fitting by the leader of the party.

Major J. S. Matthews, Vancouver's city archivist, burrowing into ancient tomes, had pin-pointed what he considered to be the birthday of the western province. It came into being when the British House of Commons passed an act to this important effect: "Whereas divers of Her Majesty's subjects and others have, by the licence and consent of Her Majesty, resorted to and settled on certain wild and unoccupied territories of the northwest coast of North America now commonly known by the designation of New Caledonia, and from and after the passing of this Act to be named British Columbia . . ."

This act became law on August 2. All the same, it is questionable whether this should be considered the emergence of British Columbia proper. It refers to what is now the mainland. Vancouver Island was not included, and that was a much more important territory, the home of Governor Douglas, the centre of population, and the military headquarters.

The former New Caledonia and Vancouver Island were not merged into British Columbia until 1866. The men who are working hard for an

Folk festivals are to be an interesting feature. These have been going on in Vancouver for a quarter of a century, and have gained quite a reputation far and wide. Groups will be composed of the various nationalities that have helped to build the province, and their type of activity will be shown. Included in the nationals will be Norwegians, fishermen; Swedes, Finns, woodsmen; Frenchmen, sawmillmen; Dutchmen, gardeners; Danes, farmers; Ukrainians, Poles, Slavs, Austrians, Czechoslovaks, mechanics; Germans, factory men; Scotchmen, miners; Englishmen, cattlemen; Spaniards, early discoverers; Americans, paper and pulp men; Italians, cooks; and Irishmen, railway builders.

All these groups are to be composed of ten or more individuals, and will appear in national costume. This will perhaps not be in strict accordance with their actual appearance in British Columbia, but will certainly be more picturesque than overalls or heavy coats.

Eight or ten historical site markers are to be erected with appropriate ceremonies. There are scores of

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Plans in the Making

A Centennial Committee in charge of preliminary arrangements is made up of Hon. R. G. Williston, minister of education; Hon. Kenneth Kiernan, minister of agriculture; T. R. B. Evans, executive director, Union of B. C. Municipalities; Dr. Malcolm McGregor, University of British Columbia; L. J. Wallace, director of community programs; W. E. Ireland, provincial archivist; and E. F. Fox, Vancouver, district director.

Seventeen chairmen of sub-committees have already been appointed. The number will be greatly increased before long.

The celebrations will be province-wide. All cities and towns will be asked to arrange for local fetes and events with a special home interest. Communities that have annual celebrations will be invited to have these so-arranged that the centennial will be a striking feature.

Among the fetes from which much is expected are the New Westminster May Day, Kelowna regatta, Kamloops stock show, Chilliwack cherry festival, Mission strawberry festival, Ladner potato show, and annual gatherings in Victoria, Duncan, and other places on Vancouver Island.

There is to be a cavalcade of history which will cover the period of the hundred years between 1858 and 1958, with the pioneers of the early days in the forefront. The old Cariboo stage coach, which ran from Ashcroft to Quesnel until the nineties and which is now in a museum, will roll again for the delight of onlookers.

A matter of interest to philatelists is that arrangements are being made for an issue of "B.C. Centennial" stamps. The issue will be limited in number.

Many world figures are to be invited to take part in the ceremonies. There is already some argument as to who these will be. Some of the promoters favor Hollywood celebrities. Others strongly resent this suggestion. Hollywood will probably win out.

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San Francisco	\$53.80	\$56.80	\$71.85	\$68.85	\$73.65
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places in the province worthy of this distinction, and the choice of those to be honored is now being considered by members of the B.C. Historical Society, which is well informed on the subject.

Provincial art will hold an important place. Oil and water color paintings will go on rotating display to various parts of the province, including many small places where there never has yet been a real show.

Handicrafts will be in this traveling art gallery. Weaving will form a large part of the show, with demonstrators accompanying the volunteer workers.

There is a proposal to bring over groups of children from eastern Canada, and possibly from England, so that the news of what British Columbia has to offer may be widespread. The children chosen for this journey would be winners of competitions for which details are being studied.

A comprehensive anthology of the literary achievements of British Columbia writers will appear at the beginning of the centennial celebration. Most of the work to be included in the book is already in hand. The anthology is to have wide circulation.

Historic Sites and Scenes

Old Fort Langley, the spot where British Columbia came into being (officially, that is), has practically disappeared in the past 100 years, but it is to be restored for the celebration. The cost has been estimated at \$300,000, but it may be shaved considerably if anticipated finances are not forthcoming as heavily as is hoped.

The Fort Langley Restoration Committee has been working hard for a long time to achieve its desired objective. It has as its president Alex Hope, a true pioneer's descendant. His grandmother was one of the first men to make a fortune in the gold rush of 1849, and the Hope family has been settled in the Fraser Valley for more than 80 years.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has approved of the restoration of Fort Langley and has recommended it to the federal government, through Dr. Walter N. Sage, British Columbia's representative on the board. The suggestion is favorably received.

It is planned to complete partial restoration of the old fort by early in 1958. This calls for the rebuilding of palisades on three sides, one bastion, and the "Big House", where the first ceremonies took place.

The creation of the district of Fort Langley as a national park is assured. The municipality is to deed the necessary two acres to the federal government to facilitate the project.

The "Big House" was destroyed by fire long ago, and no photograph of the place exists. It was built shortly after 1840, and its reconstruction will be according to plans based in the memory of old-timers. It is known that there was a big living room, a dining room, two bedrooms, and an office on the ground floor. A large dormitory occupied the second floor.

The building was protected by stout palisades, and these were certainly essential. The Indians of the Fraser River were not always good neighbors 100 years ago.

Joe Morrison, a bachelor, speaking a few months ago in his 94th year, recalled the defending cannon and the 15-foot palisade, which he was the last living man to have seen.

Joe himself was never troubled by Indians, for they had calmed down by the time his father arrived from Scotland in 1848. When only 16, to work for the Hudson's Bay Company. Joe did, however, hear many stories from

the settlers who had been attacked on occasions and taken part in sudden battles which always ended in Indian routes.

In his 94 years of life in British Columbia Joe Morrison saw great changes. The means of communication evolved from the tom-tom and smoke signals to personal postage service, to telegraphs, and then to radio and television. He saw Fort Langley, once the most important town on the mainland, slowly drift down and decay until not much more than a small museum remains of its former glory. He saw the arrival of the fur brigades from the interior, the coming of the railway, the multitude of automobiles on good roads where there were once only game trails, and the argosies of the skies descending on Vancouver.

Joe Morrison made no great financial success of life, and in his old age he could give no money help to the preservation of his old home at Fort Langley. However, he did what he could. He donated to the museum whatever relics he had accumulated, and these now swell the little collection. Somehow, the first safe used at the fort had come into his hands, and so had one of the bastion cannons. He never had any use for these objects, but he never bothered to get rid of them.

Two millstones from the mill that ground the first wheat grown on the mainland now rest on the museum floor. Standing alongside is the long-handled shovel that Joe's father used in the Cariboo in his search for gold which was ever elusive. The shovel is rusty and battered and cracked, the handle is loose and much too dry, and the shape is somewhat out of date. But it is 100 years old, probably the veteran of its kind in the centennial year of 1958.

Although Old Fort Langley figures prominently in preliminary arrangements, most of the necessary work is being done in Victoria. A great deal of research is going on in the archives. Much help is being sought from the provincial authorities, and the treasury is the focal point of many demands.

One of the important decorative figures in the centennial celebrations will be Lieutenant-Governor Frank Ross. He is to be in popular demand for opening ceremonies at inaugurations, festivals, sports meets, folks gatherings, children's mass dances, and formal affairs of many kinds. The lieutenant-governor is a genial type, and it is fortunate. Otherwise he would have reason to become slightly weary of going from Government House in Victoria to mass meetings in Vancouver, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Mission, Kamloops, Vernon, Penticton, Nelson, trail, Quesnel, Ashcroft, and, most certainly, to Old Fort Douglas, where British Columbia had its beginnings.

Book Review

"Prairie Progress," by Jim F. C. Wright, \$2.25, Modern Press, Saskatoon, Sask. A well-written account of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan. This book shows evidence of intensive and careful research. It covers almost every co-operative's history in that co-operative province. A timely effort which should be read by everyone interested in the movement.

"Trails of the Pioneers," by G. H. Hamley, Basswood, Manitoba, paper cover, \$4.00; cloth, \$5.00. This book deals mainly with the story of the pioneers of the Roland, Carmen and Miami districts of Manitoba, but it also covers many facets of early Manitoba history. Those who are in-

terested in western pioneer years will find this book worthwhile reading. Too many events and incidents of the past have been lost to posterity because they were not chronicled.

"Willowdale," by Kerry Wood, \$3.50, McClelland & Stewart Ltd., 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont. Mr. Wood's name is familiar to all readers of The Farm and Ranch Review. This is a compilation of stories about happenings in the town of Willowdale, and is the work of an experienced and successful author. Anyone seeking a book for a Christmas gift will not make a mistake in buying "Willowdale."

Farm Mechanics Course

THOSE who want to take the second course in Farm Mechanics at Saskatoon, which commences January 7 and continues to March 1, should apply before Dec. 21 to L. C. Paul, extension specialist, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. The course includes:

Motors and Tractors: Maintenance and repair of gasoline engines, motor tune-up, overhaul, ignition, carburetion, clutch, transmission, differential, fuels and oils, maintenance of diesel engines.

Farm Machinery: Maintenance, adjustments and repair of tillage, seeding, haying and harvesting machinery, spraying equipment, etc.

Welding and Cold Metal: For farm repair and construction.

Farm Construction: Care and use of tools, rafter cutting, general construction and maintenance of farm buildings, concrete work, insulation and ventilation.

General Agriculture: Lectures on principles of successful farm machinery operation, selection of equipment, management for greatest efficiency, machinery in relation to soil conservation, land use and weed control, home water systems, etc.

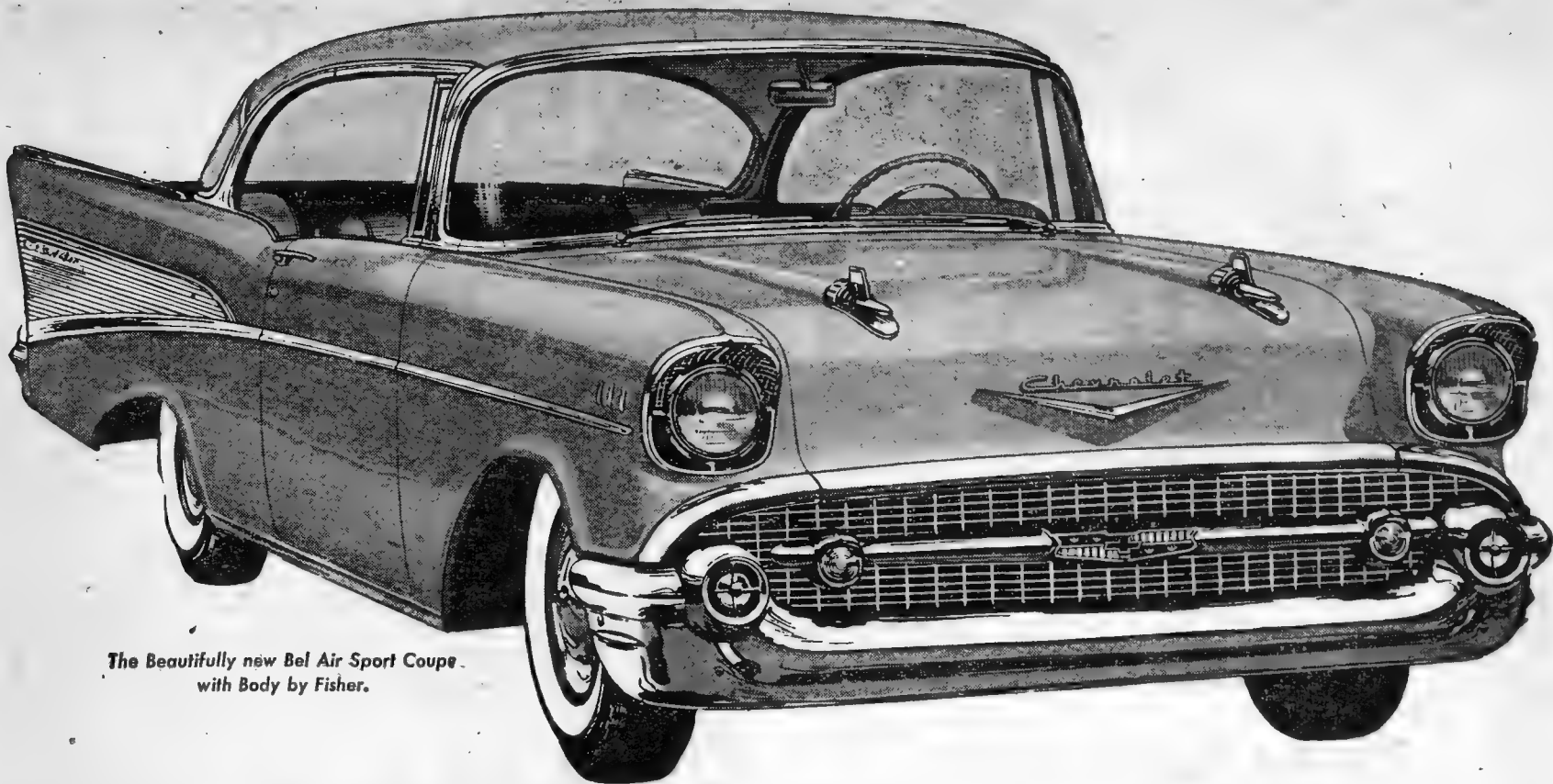
The above course is available for farmers 16 years of age and older. There is no tuition fee. All tools are provided. Students should bring overalls, rubber soled sport shoes, loose-leaf notebook, pen and pencil. A list of boarding houses will be available on registration.

Livestock producers may obtain, free of charge, two recent pamphlets from the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask. They are: "99 Range Forest Plants of the Canadian Prairies", and "Poisonous Plants of the Canadian Prairies". These pamphlets are really worth while writing for.

More and more evidence is accumulating in Western Canada to show that the proper use of mineral fertilizers not only increases the productivity of prairie soils but constitutes one of the main steps in preventing soil erosion by wind and water. Dr. F. J. Greaney, director Elevator Lie Farm Service.



Quack grass roots penetrate potato. Photo by Nick Walsman, Wimborne, Alta.



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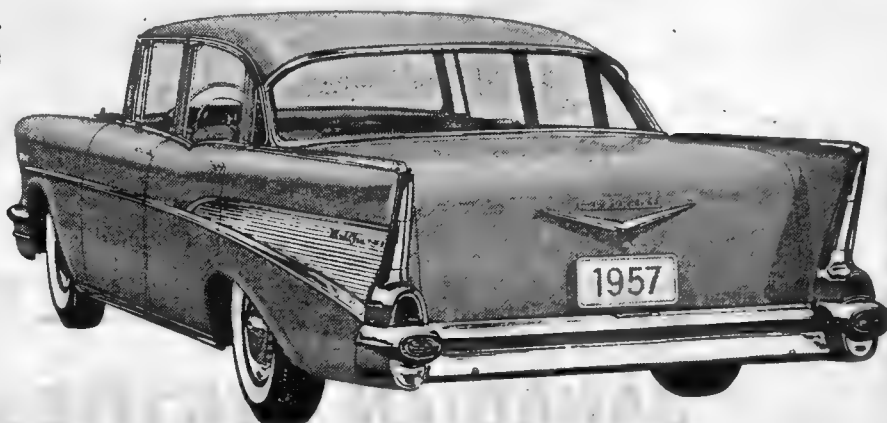
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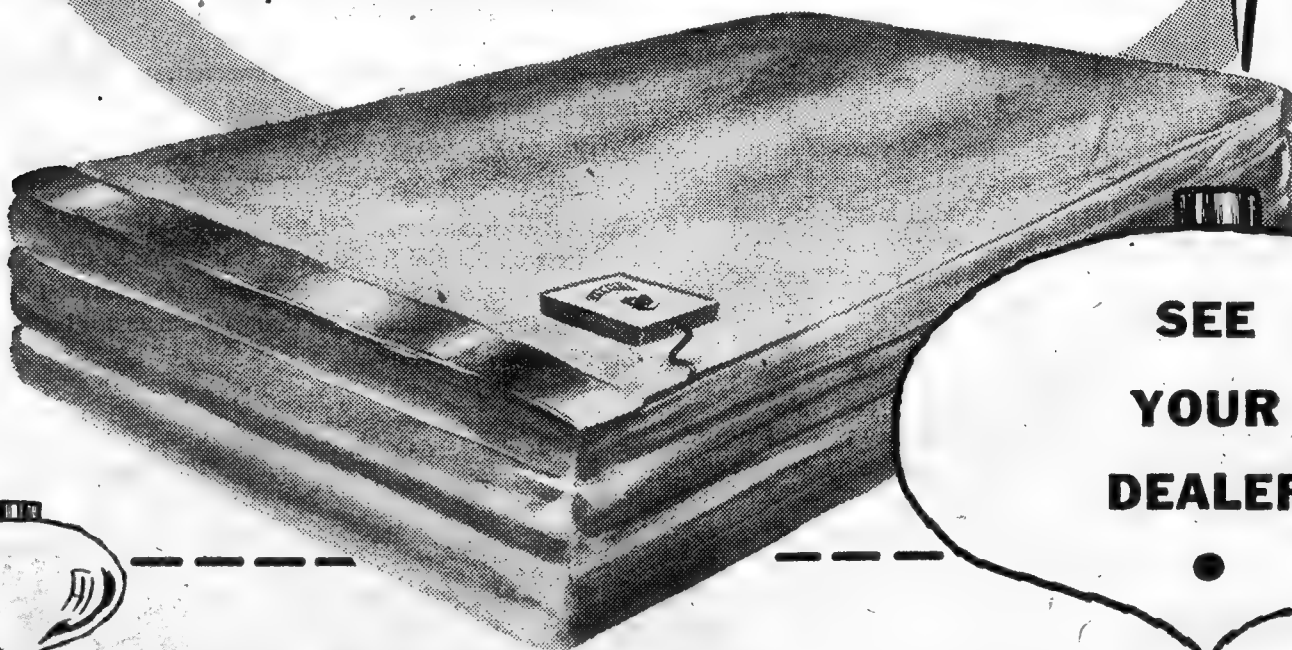
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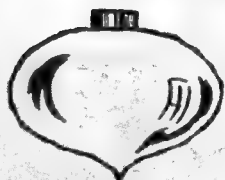
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The Edgar Books, Of Loreburn, Sask.

By AGNES KROGAN

HALF a century is a long time if you are looking forward to it, not so long if you look backward. So think Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Book of Loreburn, Sask., who on June 22nd last celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary by reminiscing over a colorful past, their thoughts leading them back in particular to the period alluded to as the homesteading era of Western Canada shortly after the turn of the century.

of their witnesses, Miss Minnie Miller, now Mrs. M. Robinson of Eston, Sask., was also present at the golden wedding held in Saskatchewan's Jubilee year in 1955.

Their honeymoon did not boast a trip to some idyllic spot whisked there by a V-8 car, but theirs was a trip across grey-green stretches of plain bisected by a winding road leading by sloughs here and there, past a thin sprinkling of settlers' shacks and on to their home fifty miles distant.



Mr. and Mrs. E. Book, pioneer farm couple.

High on the list of those who can claim a worthy part in the century-long pageant entitled "Pioneering on the Saskatchewan Prairie" will surely be found the names of Mr. and Mrs. Book, who have since their marriage in 1905 made their home on the prairies and whose roots have with each advancing year taken just a little deeper hold.

In re-living his own life story, Mr. Book recalled the year 1903, when he and his brother Bob left their home in the northern States to seek their fortune in a newer land. They arrived at Davidson, Sask., in the spring of that year and in company with many others lived in tents for a time until roads became passable then pushed further west across the vast expanse to a point west of the village of Loreburn where they staked their claim on half a section of land and set up permanent headquarters.

Like many of those near-forgotten men who turned the first furrows of sod on land that for centuries boasted the undisturbed production of tall waving grass, Ed. and Bob Book faced the future resolutely with the feeling riding high that whatever lay in store for them of adventure, hardship and romance, they were keen for it.

In 1904 they performed their homestead duties and the following year, on the first day of summer by the calendar, Ed. made a special trip to Davidson which at that time marked the end of the steel north of Moose Jaw, and the only cloud on his horizon was the one he walked on, for waiting for him at the station there was his bride-to-be petite and blue-eyed Katharine Isaacson. Though born in Sweden she was destined to cross the ocean at an early age and with her parents settle in the California state a little less than half a century after the gold rush there in 1953. From there some years later she travelled across half a continent to become the very first bride in a little community on the Canadian prairie.

In a quiet, simple ceremony, Ed. and Katherine were united in marriage at Davidson, June 22nd, 1905, and of interest is the fact that one

Their means of transportation was by a spring wagon powered by two noble horses whose speed limit was set at approximately 7 miles an hour with traffic congestion at a minimum and all green lights on. The world was theirs. Faith and courage filled their hearts as they strode to meet the future.

The carving of a home on the prairie meant a lot of plodding by the homesteader, but the keynote of the Books' success was not only hard work but teamwork. While her husband wrestled with the plow and bags of seed, Mrs. Book looked after the housework and children and helped with the chores.

Down through the years they planted trees around their farm, vegetables and flowers were grown, buildings were added and cattle dotted the pasture. Many good years filled the bins with wheat. But there were lean years too. There were failures and disappointments; there were fears and doubts, yet room withal for laughter and song.

In his reflection over the years, Ed. spoke of the coming of the railroad, and of the first train coming through at Christmas in 1908 from Moose Jaw to Strongfield. Its coming brought more people and more goods. Schools and churches sprang up. Roads were built and with their advent came cars. Things moved along at a faster pace. Threshing machines, steam engines, straw stacks and blue denims came into the picture and a new era was ushered in across the western prairie.

Ed. was member of council R. M. Loreburn at that time a position he held for 28 years, most of which he served as reeve. He was elected to the board in 1910. In 1918 he was forced to relinquish his office due to ill health. In 1928 he again became reeve and served until his retirement in 1949. He was secretary of the Bonnie View school from its formation until 1948. He was active in public service in the days when there were no telephones or cars and many weary miles was travelled by foot or on horseback. There were no rates by the hour or so many cents a mile for this kind of work. All was gratis plus.

He also served on the board of Co-operative elevator and was active in organizing and in canvassing for the Wheat Pool. He served for many years on the local telephone board and is still a member of the hall board.

In 1948, Mr. and Mrs. Book moved to Loreburn where they have since resided. Their five children, Betty Katharine, George, Wilbur, Norman and Donald are all married and live on farms near by with the youngest son, Don, living on the old farm. There are 20 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Book is now 83 and Mrs. Book 75. They carry their years well and are active. In summer they derive great joy in getting into their car to go for a drive into the country or visit their children.

Last year on their golden wedding a family reunion was staged at the farm ending with a community gathering in the Loreburn Hall in the evening. They were the happy recipients of many lovely gifts and congratulatory messages.

In their declining years the "Books" like, best of all, their home

in Loreburn where their love of gardening and flowers have made it a beauty spot.

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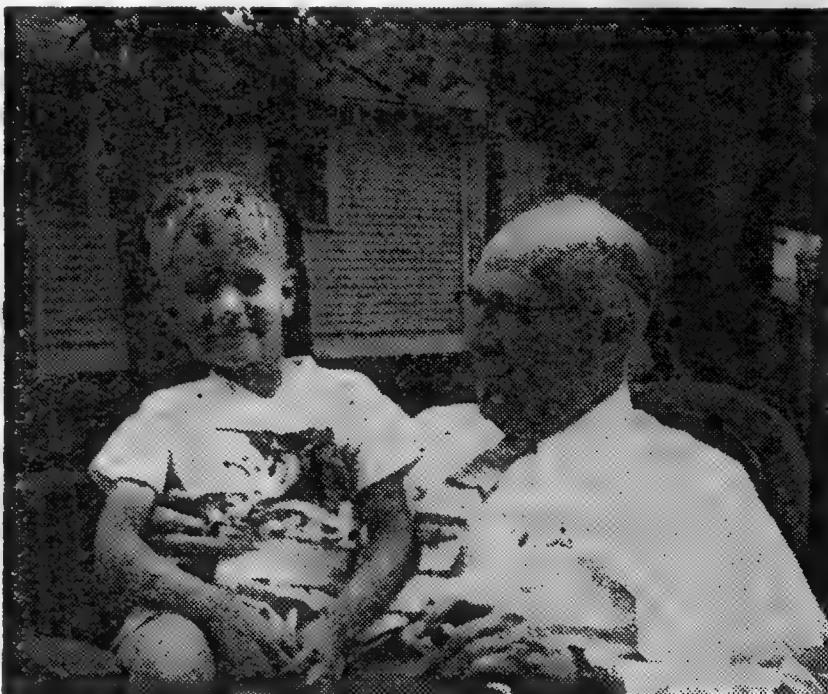
Professor T. J. Harrison, Of Manitoba

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

HIS folks named him Thomas James, but nine out of ten people in Manitoba just call him Tom. Of course, when he is introduced as the special speaker at some "do," he may be Mister Harrison, or Professor Harrison. A few years ago his Alma Mater granted him an honorary degree, so when they are really formal they say "Doctor", but in the next breath they'll slip back to Tom, and Tom never notices. When he graduated in 1911 it was the Manitoba Agricultural College, but now the degrees are granted by the University of Manitoba, same as the other faculties, but it's continuity has never lapsed.

James was born in 1885, and it is to this farm that he hies himself every weekend. Asked if he still operates the farm, he hesitates a second and then admits, "Well, my wife does." His wife was Ethel Playfair, well inured to Manitoba winters. Seems she goes out in the early spring and stays till the crops are off in the fall, then comes back to their home in Winnipeg for the winter. She did not approve of absentee farming, so she just took it on herself. This year they have in crops of barley, oats, flax and rapeseed.

T. J. is director of the Barley Improvement Institute with offices in the Grain Exchange Building in Winnipeg, and takes his holidays



Dr. T. J. Harrison and his grandson and namesake, Tom Harrison, Jr.
 He has six grandchildren.

When Dr. W. J. Black started the Manitoba Agricultural College, the idea was to give farm boys two years of practical and cultural training to make them better farmers. Well, young Tom wanted to be a better farmer, so he shined his boots and went to town. Not taking any chances on being late for the opening, he arrived out at the College at 7 a.m. There seemed no one around so he had to sit on the doorstep and cool his heels till nearly nine. But he was the first to register, and last year when the College celebrated its Jubilee he was right there again. Either as student or teacher, he knew nearly all the graduates who came back.

He has spent practically his whole life around Manitoba. His father, William Harrison, left a good old Ontario farm in Hastings County to join up with the militia at the time of the First Rebellion. He only got as far as Toronto when peace was declared, but having got the notion of going west, he went on anyway, being with one of the first parties to travel overland from Port Arthur on what is known as the Dawson Road.

When he got to Manitoba there were few jobs, so he fished and freighted and, in fact, did anything to get eating-money. Finally, he joined up with the Royal North-West Mounted Police. After three years he took up a homestead down on the Boyne River some six miles out from the village of Carman. He could have got free land closer, but William Harrison, like other early settlers, was determined to be on the river, where water and trees were both available.

Who Operates the Farm?

It was on this farm that Thomas

when his wife needs an extra hired man on the farm.

His mother was Margaret McCullough, who came west with her people. She and William were married in 1879 at Carman, packed their goods on a wagon, hitched up the oxen and drove out to the new homestead on the Boyne. That was their wedding journey and there they lived their whole lives.

The high point of Tom Harrison's childhood was the day the first C.P.R. passenger train came to Carman. Everybody for miles around attended this celebration which wound up with a picnic in the woods.

Riding in a train was not only an adventure for a country kid, but it was a lot more comfortable way to get to Winnipeg, some 50 miles away, than on the cold, windy deck of a load of wheat drawn by a pair of oxen or cayuses.

He took his diploma and returned to the farm. Soon Dr. Black, the president, asked him to come back as dean of residence. Leaving the farm again was a hard decision to make, but once back at college he decided to take the degree course. Even with his degree he still intended to farm.

But something always seemed to deflect him. No sooner had he graduated than Dr. S. A. Bedford, at that time professor of field husbandry, wanted him as his assistant. Tom's first job that year was clearing and breaking the new college site out in Fort Garry.

There must have been something about this young farm lad that jobs kept popping up in front of him all the time. That summer he lived in a tent on the banks of the Red River,

directing two or three hundred men; there were no bulldozers then. Certainly he did not visualize a great university on that piece of Red River land.

Superintendent at Indian Head

His next job came in 1912 when he became superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. There he had big boots to fill for he was succeeding Angus McKay. That was the only time that his residence has been out of Manitoba. He took off three crops at Indian Head and in 1915 came back to head up the department of Agronomy at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Manitoba agriculture seemed to be heading toward some sort of crisis. Big desert areas had formed in the south-west due to drouth and continuous wheat farming. True, Manitoba had established a world-wide reputation for top quality wheat, but that did not mean much if large areas were reverting to desert. Even the commercial travellers did not go out there any more.

Harrison had a notion that a rotation with forage crops might be the answer, and he took various samples of forage seeds out to the farm at Carman and tried them out. He also gave some to other farmers to test. Alfalfa did not prove reliable, but sweet clover came on apace. Farmers do not always take kindly to new-fangled ideas and they cursed the young professor roundly for introducing this "weed". Moreover, they assured him the cattle would not eat it.

John Bracken, then president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, decided that an agricultural survey of the province was due. He gave Harrison the drouth area down in the south-west. What T. J. saw there made him more than ever sure sweet clover would help. Brome grass was tried out in the western part of the province and Meadow fescue in the east. Brome had already been tested at Indian Head.

The break from straight wheat growing came in 1921 and 1922, and T. J. Harrison gets credit for introducing forage crops into Manitoba.

Now, thirty years later, they have canning factories in that country and sugar beets, corn and sunflowers.

Barley Improvement Project

Attention was turning to barley which seemed more tolerant to rust than wheat. While it was admitted that Canada produced the best wheat in the world, it was producing the worst barley and the only outlet was the low grade feed market with correspondingly low prices. Something had to be done.

In 1920, recalls Mr. Harrison, Dominion Deputy Minister, J. H. Grisdale, called a conference of government, university, seed growers, and marketing organizations. The purpose was to make recommendations for better barley varieties and find new markets. Mr. Harrison was appointed secretary.

Presently, the Manitoba department of agriculture set up a sizeable fund to be used by the agricultural college in a study of the overseas market and the establishment of a barley laboratory to test malting quality. Agricultural economist, Dr. H. C. Grant, made a study of the British market. Mr. Harrison set up a laboratory at the University.

The bad rust year of 1928 brought things to a head, and the Canadian Wheat Pool in conjunction with the University sent Paul Bredt and T. J. Harrison to Europe to study the situation. They found that Germany was growing all the barley it needed for malting purposes; but large quantities of barley was being used for

their hog industry. This came out of United States ports and was graded by United States Federal grades with the suffix "Canadian origin."

Then scab hit United States barley. The Germans thought it produced sickness in their pigs. They had nothing against Canadian barley except muffed grading. Grades suitable for the European market were not segregated, they complained.

As a result of the Brett-Harrison report, Canadian grades were revised to provide for a division according to malting, milling and feeding quality. Also introduced for the first time was grading by variety.

So far as England was concerned they wanted two-row barley. Manitoba, the principal barley province, was growing six-row. In fact, what they had for sale was the surplus of what they grew for their own feed requirements. England accepted a little Canadian six-row for pot and pearl barley processing.

The gist of their recommendation when they returned was that so far as malting barley was concerned, Canada was out of the export market. They had to grow two-row if they wanted to crash the English market, but that was against the tradition of Manitoba farmers who looked on barley as pig feed. Germany was to use six-row but was growing all it needed.

Across in the United States they were using six-row barley for malting, and grew all the variety right across the barley States. Then, in the early '40's they were hit with four diseases simultaneously. In Wisconsin the bulk of their malting barley was grown, production dropped 75% that year and they bought from Canada some 40 million bushels. Canadian maltsters at that time were using 15 to 18 million bushels.

The Barley Committee had been started about 1920 with T. J. Harrison as chairman. Later it was taken over by the National Research Council, and flax was added to its duties, still with Harrison as chairman, a job he retained till 1948 when he took over the Barley Improvement Institute.

Assistant Grain Commissioner

In 1929, Mr. Harrison was appointed assistant commissioner for Manitoba with the Board of Grain Commissioners where he continued his close contact with the farmers and about that time he became president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

When it came the autocratic civil service age for retirement from the Board, the brewing and malting industries of Canada stepped in. They considered him much too valuable to be lost to Canadian agriculture and industry, and created the Barley Improvement Institute with Dr. Harrison in charge. For some years while still with the Board of Grain Commissioners, he had directed the malting barley seed contests sponsored by the Maltsters and which had publicized and improved malting barley. In the early days of Montcalm barley, the maltsters had distributed several carloads of the precious seed.

Manitoba is producing more barley than wheat now, and has taken over some of the acreage that was once grown to oats for horses. Barley production in Manitoba for 1955 was 43 million bushels against 41 million of wheat. In the National Barley contests this year are some 534 entries and more are expected. There is also a big increase in flax acreage.

The Institute is now being re-organized as a research organization rather than extension, and a pilot brewing laboratory is being set up in Winnipeg. The Institute is now working in close association with the

experimental stations and colleges in connection with the breeding of better varieties. Leaf rust has become a problem in barley too, and has cut some of the acreage.

However, the market has taken care of some of the extension work in barley. If the maltsters and exporters accept a sample of barley, the grower may ship a carload over his quota, this gives the barley grower an advantage in the way of ready cash.

Now, the next step for Mr. Harrison and the Institute, is to find a really top flight chemist to take over the laboratory on the 11th floor of the Grain Exchange.

From the start of his career, T. J. Harrison has been one of the strongest links between the farmer and the scientist. In a convention of scientists he is not written off as a farmer, and at a farmers' meeting no one resents the fact that he is a scientist. The brewers and maltsters do not hold it against him that he is not a drinker; the kids in his grain clubs always accept him at par.

The T. J. Harrison trophy is in annual competition for the Kiwanis public-speaking competition. He never has been involved in politics. The golf clubs just have to do without his fees. In his off-time he finds a

job running the tractor or doing chores at the farm.

Apparently these farm jobs have not been sufficiently strenuous to hold his belt line, but then neither does golf.

CATELLI APPOINTMENT

Mr. Paul Bienvenu, president of Catelli Food Products Ltd., has announced the appointment of Mr. C. L. Sibbald to the position of Western manager of the firm, with headquarters in Lethbridge, Alberta. Mr. Sibbald is well known in agricultural circles for his work as Director of the Catelli Durum Institute. The Institute provides farmers, government officials and the grain trade with information concerning the growing, marketing and processing of Durum wheat. Mr. Sibbald will continue his activities with the Institute in addition to his new duties as Western manager.

Some 138,000 acres in Southern Alberta was seeded to mustard seed this past season and production is placed at 110,000,000 lbs. The main markets are: the United States, Eastern Canada and, for the first time this season, Japan.

The practice of burning stubble, still followed by quite a number of Saskatchewan farmers, is of doubtful value and is harmful to the farming business over a long period of time, so says W. E. Johnson, soil conservationist with the Saskatchewan department of agriculture. He says stubble burning does not kill weeds to any extent, and particularly wild oats. Straw plowed in prevents soil erosion and adds organic matter to farm land.

**MEN
PAST
40**

**Troubled with GETTING
UP NIGHTS, Pains in BACK,
HIPS, LEGS, Tiredness
Loss of Physical Vigor**

If you have these symptoms then your troubles may be traced to Glandular Dysfunction... a constitutional disease. Medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the cause of your trouble. Neglect of Glandular Dysfunction often leads to premature old age and sometimes incurable malignancy.

The past few years men from over 3,000 communities have been successfully treated here at the Excelsior Institute. They have found soothing relief and new zest in life. The Excelsior Institute, devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men by NON-SURGICAL methods has a NEW FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Dysfunction may be corrected by proven NON-SURGICAL treatments. This book may prove of utmost importance in your life. Write today. There is no obligation. Excelsior Institute, Dept. A-234 Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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Aviation in Canada has already made amazing strides—and further great developments are in the making! There's a great future in it for technicians in the Royal Canadian Air Force!

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CAF-37-56P

The mink is a carnivorous animal, but mink farmers in the Lac La Biche and Lesser Slave Lake area are making vegetarians out of their animals. They are feeding them a porridge of cooked wheat and oats and the minks are thriving on this diet. The reason for the switch is the growing scarcity of horsemeat. The porridge provides about half the food requirements.



Got a chuckle out of Mrs. Robertson's story of building a poultry fence. It is a simple account of a Pincher Creek farm woman's experience, written in a humorous style. You'll find it in this issue.

I've written a lot about the price of wheat in this issue. Looks like there are quite a few people who think the price of that commodity should be cut. Haven't heard of any wages or salaries going down!

The cost of commodities and services farmers require moved up to the all-time high index figure of 254.3 last August. That is an increase of 5.2% over August, 1955. What's being done about cutting farm costs?

Deaths in farm accidents in Alberta in the first nine months of this year totalled 67. Farming is a dangerous occupation.

"The Story of Wheat," a new pamphlet issued by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, is available from the publicity department of that organization at Regina. It is a useful booklet for school students and is sent free to applicants.

"Willowdale," by Kerry Wood, is a book that would make a very nice Christmas present. I liked it very much. \$3.50 McClelland & Stewart, 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Canada.

Bob Pearce, of Tonkin, Sask., found an issue of The Farm and Ranch Review along the roadside where somebody had been camping. It proved so interesting to him that he sent in a subscription. If you have neighbors who do not take the Farm and Ranch, pass along a copy to them.

The truth remains that nothing stands in the way of universal freedom and abundance but mental tangibles, egocentric preoccupations, obsessions, misconceived phrases, bad habits of thought, subconscious fears and dreads and plain dishonesty in people's minds — and especially in the minds of those in key positions. That universal freedom and abun-

dance dangles within reach of us and is not achieved, and we who are Citizens of the Future wander about this present scene like passengers on a ship overdue, in plain sight of a port which only some disorder in the chartroom prevents us from entering. —H. G. Wells.

So long as faith with freedom reigns
And loyal hope survives,
And gracious charity remains
To leaven lowly lives;
While there is one untrodden tract
For intellect or will,
And men are free to think and act,
Life is worth living still.

A. Aalborg, Sr., of McLaughlin, Alberta, writes: "We are delighted with The Farm and Ranch Review. So much for so little cost in this day and age."

Monetary inflation is like a prairie fire, easy to start and difficult to stop. The Canadian government is finding such to be the case. The value of the dollar has been halved since the start of the current inflation, and if the government cannot stop the movement, it will go down still further.

Deliveries of all grains in the prairie provinces from Aug. 1 to October 24th totalled 130 million bushels compared with 91 millions in the same period of the previous year.

The weather in Europe last winter is said to have been the worst experienced in over two centuries. As a result the wheat is down and Europe is doing considerable importing.

Flax with a moisture content of 10½% will not stay in condition if stored in bins.

Whenever you are tempted to tell your troubles to other people, remember that half your listeners aren't interested, and the rest are glad you're finally getting what's coming to you.

EXPROPRIATING CANADA

WHEN Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, was delivering an address on the opening of the new agriculture building on the exhibition grounds, he said that the Stampede and Exhibition was a great asset to "Saskatchewan". When the crowd laughed he related an incident which happened to him while he was in a town in one of the western states, on his way west. One of the townspeople with whom he was having a chat asked if he was going to stay over for a stampede to be launched the following day. Mr. Gardiner said that he couldn't very well as he was on his way to the Calgary Stampede.

"I don't blame you," the local man stated, "That Calgary Stampede is one of the four greatest rodeos held in the United States of America!"

WRONG PATIENT

Entering a drugstore a young woman asked the clerk if there was any way to take castor oil without tasting it. The clerk said he would look up some suggestions and in the meantime asked the young woman to try a new lemonade powder they had just got in. When the glass was drained the clerk enquired, "Well, did you taste it?"

"Good Heavens!" gasped the young woman. "Was the castor oil in that lemonade? I wanted it for my little brother."

New Appointee



George W. McConnell, of McConnell, Manitoba, has been appointed to the board of grain commissioners for Canada. He is a native of Manitoba, his father having homesteaded at McConnell. He was elected to the board of directors of Manitoba Elevators in 1931 and served as vice-president of that organization since 1940. Since his youth he has been active in farmer movements and organizations. A successful farmer in grain and livestock production, he specialized in breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Drouth In The South

DROUTH has been experienced intermittently in the United States southwest for the past six years, but this year has been exceptionally bad. Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona are the main sufferers, and there the drouth is said to be the worst in history, exceeding that of the early 1930's. Pastures are bare, grain production is down and cattle are being rushed to market. Wells have gone dry on farms, rivers have shrunk and water shortages are causing concern in many urban centres.

The drouth has been creeping northward into Kansas, Nebraska, parts of Iowa and South and North Dakota. Some 600 counties in 14 states have been designated by the U.S. government as disaster areas and a bonus of \$1.00 is granted on every purchase of 100 lbs. of feed grain. In a six weeks' period during August and into September \$9 million in such feed subsidies was granted to Texas stock farmers.

Through the dry years many farmers have borrowed to the limit from banks. The federal government has then stepped in with loans totalling \$250 million. Many farmers have sold out and in some places merchants have gone into bankruptcy.

Mile-high dust storms have occurred in Kansas in the early autumn, and the soil has been so dry that seeding winter wheat is a risky proposition. Unless ample rain falls, the winter wheat area will be curtailed.

In the States east of the Mississippi crops have been above average, and the feed grain yield on a national basis is as large as last year's big outturn. The problem is to move the surplus into the deficit areas.

While drouth has been a problem in the southern part of the great plains area of the continent, the prairie provinces of Western Canada have been fortunate in that ample and timely rains during the growing season produced good crops over six of the seven past years. Will the drouth move northward next year? That is a question no one can answer. But devastating drouth periods have been experienced here in the past and, sooner or later, will occur again.

FREE—Amazing Book on RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS

If you suffer aches, pains and discomforts of Rheumatism, as manifested in ARTHRITIS, NEURITIS, SCIATICA or LUMBAGO, send today for this FREE Book. It reveals important facts about why drugs and medicine give only temporary relief without removing causes of your trouble. Explains a proven, specialized system of treatment that may save you years of distress. No obligation. Write for this FREE Book today! Ball Clinic, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

On the basis of extensive research, VioBin has perfected "Calvita" Calf Savers—a complete treatment in capsule form that supplies the Vitamins A, D, and Niacin recommended by nutritional experts, PLUS an additional 20,000 units of Vitamin A during the particularly dangerous first 7 days of the calf's life.

"Calvita" Calf Savers prevent nutritional scours, digestive upsets, colic, pneumonia, rickets and get the calves off to a flying start.

These economical capsules overcome calves' natural deficiency in Vitamin A—a deficiency which makes them subject to many ailments. Complete 21-day treatment package \$1.35. ECONOMY five-treatment package \$4.80—only 96¢ per calf.

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Rates: 12c a word for each insertion. Abbreviations, initials, figures, dollar signs, in groups up to five count as one word.

Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Agriculture's Contribution To Prosperity

By THE EDITOR

IS IT POSSIBLE for Canada to be a prosperous nation if the agricultural sector of the economy is in the doldrums? Economists of the Canadian Bank of Commerce seem to think so, as evidenced from the following extract from the bank's September Letter:

"It may be seriously questioned whether the size of the farm income is still a major determinant of national prosperity. In 1931 the farm product amounted to 26% of the national income. In 1955 farm income amounted to \$1,404,000,000, representing 5.24% of the national income of \$26,769,000,000 gross national product. In that year, too, the country as a whole enjoyed mounting prosperity while prairie farmers faced persistently low cash income."

It is true that Canada has been enjoying boom conditions and that those engaged in agriculture have participated to a far smaller extent in the general wave of prosperity than other groups.

The influx of a million immigrants, the inpouring of investment funds, the construction of a million homes and the erection and expansion of manufacturing plants with a tight labor situation have all provided fuel for the waves of monetary inflation which has engulfed the nation. Farmers produced too much to participate fully therein.

Production in Abundance

But farmers have made a contribution through production far beyond the values indicated by their cash returns.

They contributed the raw material for food processing plants, the value of the annual output therefrom, according to the last figures available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics being \$4,300,000,000, or about one-quarter of the value of all Canadian manufacturing.

Canadian food consumption has an annual value of around \$4 billion, most of which comes from Canadian farms. The cost of processing and distributing this food leaves not so much for the producers.

This year Canadian farmers produced close to 1½ billion bushels of all grains, about 80% of which originated in the prairie provinces. While prices may be low, that is real wealth.

Livestock on Canadian farms was last estimated at 10½ million head of cattle, 5½ million hogs, and 1¼ million sheep.

Milk production from dairy cows last year totalled over 17 billion pounds, providing ample whole milk, butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products for domestic demand and export.

Beef cattle and hog production supplied the domestic market with enough meat to enable per capita consumption in Canada to reach close to 130 pounds in 1955; also for some meat exports.

Poultry numbers last June totalled 69 million head. Laying hens last year produced 383,210,000 dozen eggs. The outturn of poultry meat totalled 443 million pounds.

Imported Food Would Be Expensive

If all the above mentioned food had to be imported Canadians would not be so prosperous. Food in abundance is the first requirement of a people. Canadian farmers have seen that such is available. Great Britain's weakness lies in the fact that she cannot produce enough food for her population. Only 7% of her people are engaged in farming and population pressure is at the rate of 500 per square mile.

Canada has 174,000,000 acres of occupied farm land. On its 623,000 farms live 2,800,000 of the nation's 16,000,000 people. Says "Canadian Agriculture, 1956," recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: "The growing of agricultural crops is still Canada's leading primary industry and upon the prosperity of the farmer, particularly in the predominantly agricultural areas of the mid-west, depends the prosperity of other sectors of the economy."

The farm population provide an important market for the production of goods and the supplying of services by people in urban centres. In the west the people are in the main a captive market for the goods produced by the highly industrialized central province of Canada. Towns and cities cannot live without outside markets and Canadian industries would find it difficult to compete with highly industrialized Great Britain, Germany and Japan in world markets.

The Canadian farmer is still an important individual in Canada's economy. When booms peter out he is still on the land producing food and buying goods and services to the extent that his cash income warrants.

PUBLICIZING FARM PRODUCTS

The British Columbia government has launched a campaign to encourage the consumption of products produced by the farmers and ranchers of that province. The sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated for the purpose.

Hon. Kenneth Kiernan, provincial minister of agriculture, points out that B. C. farmers have \$400,000,000 invested in land, buildings, livestock and machinery and they produce a wider range of products than any other Canadian province. He said that the advertising would be directed to increase milk consumption for every man, woman and child; to encourage the consumption of poultry products; to step up the consumption of B. C. beef, and to publicize the province's fruit and vegetable enterprises.

Australian government economists have calculated that a wage increase of \$2.20 a week for agricultural and other workers increases the cost of producing farm commodities by an average of 4.4%.



Photo by Mrs. John Morrison, Vermillion, Alberta

Bruce Morrison, 2½ years old, playing doctor to his brother Kenneth, 1 year old. He is using Uncle Bob's stethoscope. Bob is 3rd-year med. student at University of Alberta.

Here's what keeps the price of gasoline low,



Why have wholesale gasoline prices increased only one-third as much as wholesale prices in general since 1935-1939?



Raw material and other costs have gone way up. Why not gasoline?



Gasoline prices have stayed down because a lot of companies are in the oil business—producing, refining and selling, more and more efficiently.



The consumer can shop around—looking for the best products at the best price.

Competition for the motorist's dollar keeps the price of gasoline low.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Only you and your Magic can make this blissful Mocha Pudding

Blended all through with chocolate sauce . . . served with chocolate sauce . . . this luscious Mocha Pudding is light and tender as cake! Words can't do it justice, but the folks at your table will.

Don't all families, all guests exclaim over a real home-made dessert? And "real home-made" means you did it all yourself . . . with your own special care and fine ingredients. Dependable Magic Baking Powder makes the most of those ingredients, too. There's no substitute for the famous Magic way . . . for lovely cakes and desserts, and cloud-light biscuits. Are you well-supplied with Magic? Check, before your next baking!



Everyone tastes the difference in a dessert you make yourself!

MAGIC MOCHA PUDDING (Self-sauced with Chocolate)

3 ounces (3 squares) unsweetened chocolate
1½ tbsps. corn starch
2 cups fine granulated sugar
2½ cups water
1½ cups once-sifted cake flour
2½ tps. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
2 tps. powdered instant coffee
6 tbsps. butter or margarine
1 egg, well-beaten
½ cup milk
½ tsp. vanilla

Melt the chocolate in the top of double boiler. Combine the corn starch and 1½ cups of the sugar and stir into melted chocolate. Stir in water. Cook over low direct heat, stirring constantly, until sauce comes to the boil; cover and keep hot over boiling water until needed.

Grease a 6-cup casserole. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate).

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and instant coffee together three times. Cream butter or margarine, gradually blend in remaining ½ cup sugar. Add well-beaten egg, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a third at a time, alternating with two additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn batter into prepared casserole. Pour 2 cups of hot chocolate sauce over batter. (Keep remaining sauce over hot water to serve with pudding.) Bake pudding in preheated oven about 50 minutes. Pass remaining hot sauce.

Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking



Aunt Sal Suggests

November is a gloomy month . . .

Or so folks often say; So let us all think cheerful thoughts, To brighten up each day.

REGULAR readers have become so used to seeing these bits of silly verse (and I use the term loosely), that maybe the page wouldn't look familiar without it. Many a time I've thought of omitting it and then along comes a letter like one I got this week and the writer comments favorably on it and she (like others) asks, "Do you compose those verses yourself?" That really makes me laugh for you see I come from a family to whom composing jingles came as naturally as breathing. Now don't get me wrong, not one of us was a real poet . . . with the exception of a certain aunt who even had bound editions of her works. I have one of those books and maybe it sounds like sour grapes to say so but I count them all pretty gloomy reading. So I think I'll continue to spout off bits of very light verse and leave the deep, deep stuff to the geniuses.

I know by all the letters that I receive that there are no geniuses among my readers, praise be. I only knew a couple of people who could be classified as "geniuses" and I never felt at all comfortable in their company; simply because the contrast between them and me was too wide to span. There is one comfort to be derived from being just an ordinary everyday sort of person and that is others aren't afraid of us.

I didn't mean to get off on this tangent so I'll come back to earth again and touch on some explicit matters that you've shown interest in. In a very fine friendly letter coming from Mrs. B. W., of Raymond, Alta., I see these words at the top of the page: "My mother taught me this," and so I eagerly read on and saw this truth: "When washing pans or any cooking dishes always rinse (or better yet, let soak) with cold water those that contain raw eggs, milk, flour or anything uncooked." How true that is. I always made a practice of that until very lately and now I've found that milk containers come out clean in fast order if you add some detergent and then add hot water and shake. This is especially good when cleaning out a thermos jug. And of course one thing leads to another, so I'm prompted to ask if you've acquired one of those new metal screw stopper for your thermos bottle? You ask your hardware dealer about this. The cork in our thermos bottle got a notion to pop out at odd times with very disastrous results until I acquired one of these new gadgets and now all is serene again.

The same friendly lady from Raymond that I mentioned above sent me in two super recipes of the type that most of us go for.

One is for a quick icing and the other for cookies. And it seems we are ever on the alert for new recipes in both of these categories. I have tried them both and give them both an enthusiastic O.K.

Quick Chocolate Icing

4 tbsps. butter, 4 ozs. baking chocolate (I used bitter), 1/3 cup hot

milk, 3 cups sifted confectionery sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, ¼ tsp. salt.

Method: Melt butter and chocolate in top of double boiler. Stir until blended. Stir hot milk into confectionery sugar and beat until smooth. Then add vanilla, salt and chocolate mixture. Beat until smooth and thick. It doesn't take too long. Note: If your family is like mine and declare they do not like what they call "icing sugar frosting" then you can fool 'em with this one.

Sugar Cream Cookies

(Needs oven of 375° F. and baking time 15 to 20 minutes. Makes a batch of 3 dozen.)

2 cups all-purpose flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. baking soda, ½ tsp. nutmeg, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ½ cup shortening, 1 well-beaten egg (I used two), ½ tsp. lemon extract and ½ cup thick sour cream.

Method: Sift flour then sift again with all dry ingredients. Cream shortening and egg and flavoring and sugar and beat it well. Add sour cream alternately with dry ingredients. Blend well. Drop by small spoonful onto well-greased baking sheet (or on bottom of your big bake pans). Place them well apart. Of course a top of nuts or raisins, etc., may be added. I call these a good basic recipe for spice cookies calling for sour cream. You women who have really big families can easily double the amount of all ingredients and make a really big batch. Or you can bake half and freeze half of it for future baking. There I go again! Seems I have to drag in the home freezer every so often. But I'm so happy that more and more of us are getting them. If I were able to make one wish I'd wish one into every single home.

An old friend, and one-time neighbor of mine, called yesterday and she had just got a home freezer and honestly if you'd listened in to our conversation you'd have been reminded of two women who had just got new babies. We just couldn't talk of anything else. This friend of mine who is a wonderful cook told me that she gives over one day a week just to baking. She bakes six pies, bakes casserole dishes, etc., etc. Then she wraps most of it and stores in the freezer. I have neither the industry nor the family to bake in such large lots but I do, as I've often told you, bake in larger quantities than need be so I'll have plenty on hand "just in case".

Every new labor-saving device that comes into the home lessens the tasks assigned to it but each device needs to be cared for too. For instance another acquaintance was telling me about her new toaster, and I was prompted to remind her that she must be sure to de-crumb it after each using. And that de-crumbing process must not be done by shaking. All intricate pieces of mechanism (which includes everything from watches to mischievous small boys) do not take kindly to shaking! Just lay the toaster over on its side and wipe off the crumb tray (I keep a package of paper tissues close by for this), then reach in with a bottle brush and flick out the rest of the crumbs. It doesn't take long . . . it is just a case of remembering to do it.

I've really been in a rambling mood today. I see on glancing back that I've touched on everything from verse to crumbs. So before I wander further I'll hasten to say:

Bye bye for now, and every good wish.
Aunt Sal.

An island in Black Bear Island Lake, Sask., has been named Waminuta (Red Eagle), which is the Indian name given Premier Douglas, of Saskatchewan, by the Assiniboines.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

Some things can seem so simple
To you, and you, and you:
But it is a different story,
When we don't know what to do.

IF you ever hear anyone state that a housewife's life is an easy one uncluttered with tricky problems, then I'm betting that person is a man, or a woman who has never had to face the innumerable situations that a homemaker is called upon to face day by day. Do I hear a loud "Amen"?

Q. I have an old cast-iron fryer also a steel skillet that has collected a thick sort of crust on the outside over the past 30 years. Is there any way to remove this crust without harming the utensils? — (Mrs. L. B., Scandia, Alta.)

A. I'll tell you what I did to handle a like problem. I made a paste of hydrogen peroxide and cream of tartar. Then I applied this with one of these soap sponges that is generally known by its trade name S.O.S. cleanser. There is another remedy I see mentioned in one of my best books and that is equal portions of baking soda and chloride of lime moistened with a little water and rubbed on and left for a time then rinsed off. I haven't tried this and am not sure whether it would injure the metal. (Note: Any comments by readers?)

Q. A year or so ago there was a crochet chair set showing peacocks and grape leaves, No. 313, in one of the western papers, but now it is out of print. Is there any reader who can sell or loan this? — (Mrs. John F. Clark, Box 113, Whitewood, Sask.)

Q. My big problem in baking is with cakes. No matter how I try, mine never rise like those of my neighbors. Even when using cake mixes the result is unsatisfying. Why? (Name withheld.)

A. If you beat your cakes by hand then you must be sure (to use a slang expression) "not to spare the horses". You really have to beat them and be sure to sift the dry ingredients at least twice. And one more point be sure that you use the size of pan that is suggested in the recipe. It might just be that you are using too large a pan and naturally the batter won't seem as high as you expect. And how about your oven? Has it been tested lately? Of course the oven is the deciding factor in all baking.

Q. Why does my bread go mouldy in the bread box, and what is the best way to keep a bread box sweet smelling? (Repeat.)

A. I gave my personal advice on this question in the September issue and asked for reader reaction on it. Only three letters came in touching on this. One from Mrs. A. J., Bowden, Alta., states: "The only times my bread turned damp was when I failed to cool it through before placing in box and when I used molasses in the bread (whole wheat)." Then Mrs. J. goes on to share with us her recipe for whole wheat bread. And seeing this is a question that arises often I'll give it right here.

Whole Wheat Bread

1 pkg. yeast dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water with 1 tsp. sugar. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cups additional liquid made up of skim milk and boiling water cooled to lukewarm. $2\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. salt, 3 tbsps. lard and whole wheat flour to make stiff dough. Mix as usual (you all know how, don't you?). Raise at ordinary room temperature and knead down when double in bulk. Make into loaves after second rising. Raise 10 min. in pans, no more! Bake

for one hour or more (she does not state oven temperature). Cool on racks for several hours. (Mrs. J. promises us that this bread has a fine "nutty" flavour).

A reader from Legend, Alberta, who signs herself "Grain Grower" tells the lady who signed herself "Troubled" that she must not worry about the dampish bread box for she claims that a meteorologist states that many foods will spoil or "keep" depending on the atmospheric conditions.

Our third letter on this topic stresses the help that cellophane bags can give if used as containers for the bread.

Q. Have you a recipe for rice cookies? (Repeat.)

A. This was the pet question from September that prompted more of you to "take pen in hand" than any other. I'll confess that I had a very red face when I learned from some of the letters that this recipe was in Mrs. Beeton's cookbook. I know that you ladies who hail from the British Isles swear by this old-time culinary guide. I have three copies of it, but very seldom refer to it for I'm so unfamiliar with directions given in ounces, etc., that I feel as if I were reading a foreign reader.

I wish I had room to acknowledge all the letters separately that contained rice cookie recipes. But please believe me when I say I am very grateful. I haven't tried out any of them to date so cannot personally recommend them. I rarely have either ground rice or rice flour in my cupboard. Those of you who do use them tell me we can substitute one for the other. I'll give you two recipes that "sound" good.

Rice Cookies

(From Mrs. M. S., Vancouver, B.C.)
1 cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crushed cornflakes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups rolled oats, 1 cup cake flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice flour (or ground rice), $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking soda, 2 tps. vanilla.

These are rolled into small balls and baked on greased pan 10 to 15 minutes in oven 350° F.

Ground Rice Cookies

(From Mrs. W. B., Delacour, Alta., who kindly revised the Mrs. Beeton's recipe for us.)

Flour, 1 cup, plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps ground rice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps., salt a pinch; baking powder, 1 tsp.; shortening, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps.; one egg, and 1 tbsps. milk. These are dropped in small lumps on baking pan and it is suggested you make a tiny well in each cookie and fill with jam. Bake in moderate oven until golden brown.

I'll just have to stop now and go over to the store and buy some ground rice, you've sold me!

Notice: All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. All readers must sign their full names and addresses to their letters, and if you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Aunt Sal.

NO FEELING

The three bears were taking a walk in the desert.

Papa Bear sat on a cactus and said, "Ouch!"

Mamma Bear sat on a cactus and said, "Ouch!"

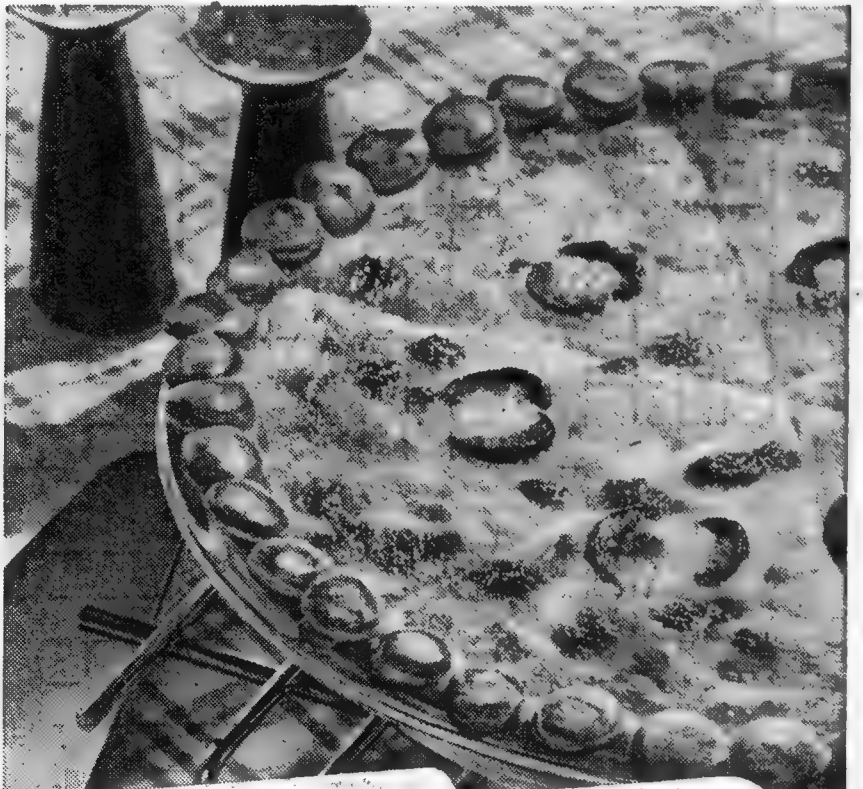
Baby Bear sat on a cactus and didn't say anything — just sat.

Mamma Bear turned to Papa Bear and said: "I hope we are not raising one of those Dead End kids."

New idea! "Yeast-Riz" crust makes mouth-melting



TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP



"YEAST-RIZ" CRUST

Scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening, 6 tablespoons granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Cool to lukewarm.

Meantime, measure into bowl $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. 1 well-beaten egg and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour; beat until smooth. Work in an additional $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour. Knead. Grease top. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Punch down; divide into 3 pieces. Roll each into 10-inch circle and press firmly into 9-inch pie pans. Crimp edges. Brush with 1 slightly beaten egg white. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 20 minutes. Prick with fork. Bake in

moderate oven, 350°, 8 minutes. Do not brown. Fill and bake—or cool, stack and wrap partially-baked crusts in foil and refrigerate up to 10 days. Yield: 3 pie shells.

TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP

Melt 2 tablespoons margarine in a large frying pan. Add 2 cups thinly-sliced onion; cook until tender. Add 1 can (approx. 7 ounces) tuna fish (drained and flaked)—or use 1 cup diced cooked poultry, 4 sliced ripe olives (optional), $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper; heat well. Meantime, scald $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk. Stir hot milk into 2 beaten eggs; mix in 2 cups shredded Swiss or old cheddar cheese ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound). Turn hot tuna mixture into one "Yeast-Riz" Crust; pour hot cheese mixture over it. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot. Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

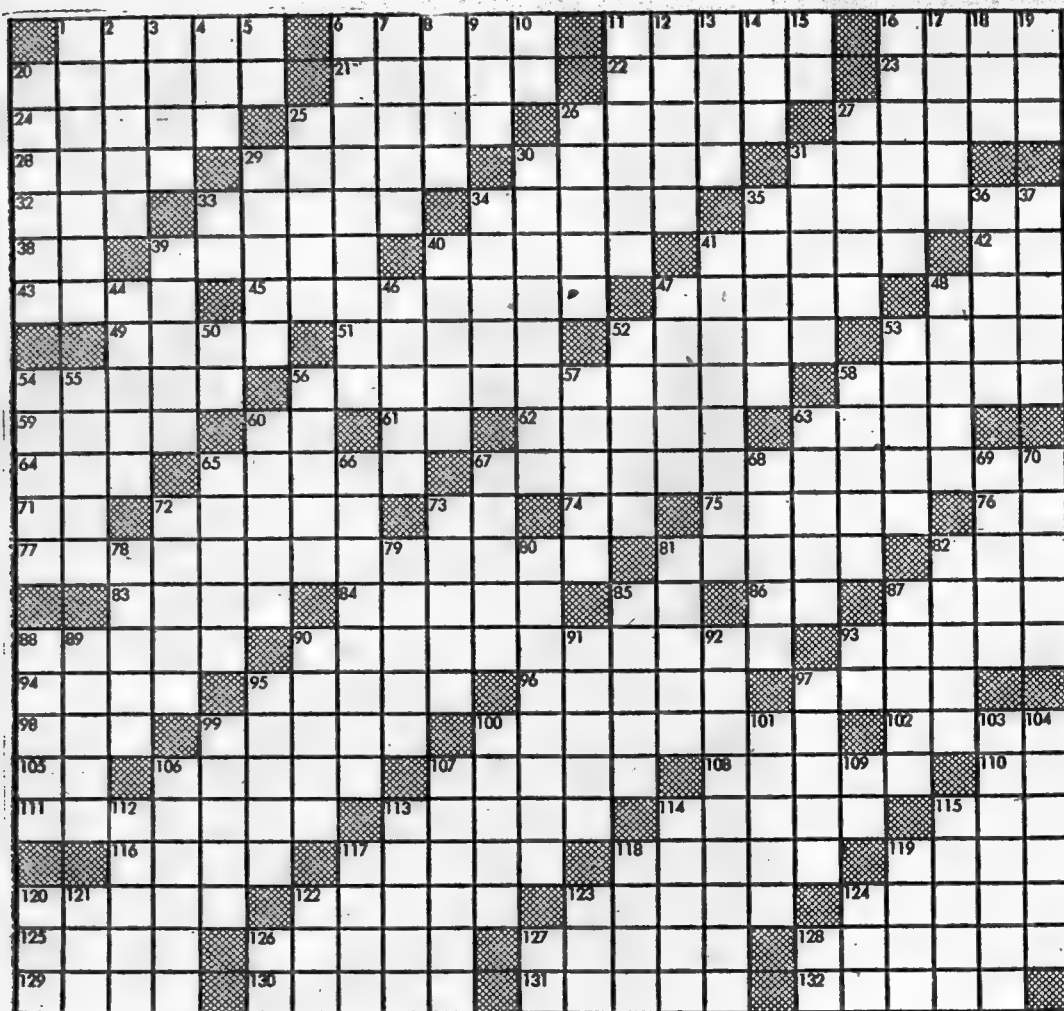
A week's work in a wink!

Make light, tender "Yeast-Riz" crusts on Tuesday . . . and store them in the refrigerator till needed. Fill one with tangy tuna filling on Wednesday . . . one with beef stew on Saturday . . . another with chicken a-la-king on Sunday. They brown in mere minutes . . . are always wonderful when you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! If you bake at home, keep several on hand for tempting main dishes . . . at a moment's notice!



NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION
ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 More wan
6 Species of lyric poem
11 Water flying in small drops
16 Ladle water from boat
20 Formal procession
21 Abyssinian ruler's title
22 Climbing plant
23 Sea eagle
24 Rugged crest of a mountain
25 Not fresh
26 To handle with skill
27 Meager
28 Narrow road
29 Cubic meter
30 --- nez
31 Footless animal
32 The wall-aba
33 Vigilant
34 Skin disease of animals
35 Unyielding
38 Symbol for tellurium
39 Weasel
40 Roman Tutelary gods
41 Tally
42 City of Chaldea
43 Feminine name
45 Mollifies
47 Coast
48 Cornish
49 prefix: town
51 An anti-septic
52 Placed under oath
53 Throw
54 Egg-shaped
56 Notch in border
58 Exposés
59 --- Lacoste, former tennis great
60 Hypothetical force
61 Plural ending
62 In the air
63 Head coverings
64 Before
65 --- cross
67 Successive use of same initial letter in words (pl.)
71 Paid notice
72 Wooden shoe
73 Symbol for radon
74 For example
75 Report
76 Exclamation of pain
77 One who makes a distinction in treatment or favor
81 Tree
82 Cry of cow
83 Wheeled vehicle
84 Sheets of window glass
85 Symbol for tin
86 Combining form: dawn
87 Mexican coin
88 Prudent
90 Impel
93 Thin metal disk

- 94 Hearty
95 Species
96 Fatuous
97 Walking stick
98 Hail
99 Newly married woman
100 Australian animal
102 Therefore
105 Symbol for iron
106 Boasts
107 Natives of Denmark
108 French composer
110 Land measure
111 A language
113 Lowest point
114 Mother
115 Guido's high note
116 Baseball tallies
117 Funny
118 Heavenly body
119 Powdered soapstone
120 Tale
122 Army unit
123 The scriptures of the Mohammedans
124 Royal
125 Sandarac tree
126 Inventor of telegraph
127 Chief gold coin of the Moslems
128 Peaceful
129 Small
130 Beneath
131 Greek gravestone
132 Separate

DOWN

- 1 A protecting rampart
2 Place of combat
3 Tardy
4 Holland commune
5 Syllable of scale
6 Amuse
7 Frisky
8 Eye amorously
9 Payable
10 Plural ending
11 Throws
12 Fragment
13 Death rattle
14 A connective
15 Old pronoun
16 To be suitable to
17 Tilled land
18 Hotel
19 Allow
20 Roof of the mouth
25 Purloin
28 Alcoholic beverage (pl.)
27 Extra tire
29 Incline
30 Pertaining to father or mother
31 Embellish
33 By
34 French watchdog
35 Fruit of oak
36 Attendant on the sick
37 Long lock of hair
39 Cook in certain manner
40 Loads
41 Gunners
44 Attendant on Anglo-Saxon lord
46 System of signals (pl.)
47 Bird
48 Trunk of body
50 Earth goddess
52 One impervious to pain or pleasure
53 Animal
54 Mountain nymph
55 Italian composer
56 Dialect
57 River of Germany
58 Musical conductor's wand
60 Path
63 Carved gem
65 Transport
66 Compensation for services (pl.)
67 Puts up poker stake
68 Coin of India
69 Loop with running knot
70 Feint
72 Frighten
73 Hindu queen
78 Climb
79 Mother of pearl
80 Pertaining to the tales of Finn Mac Cool
81 The pine-apple
82 Distance measure
85 Male deer (pl.)
87 Jury list
88 Rub
89 Shelter
90 Make noise like horse
91 Esoteric
92 Earthy deposit used as fertilizer
93 New Zealand native fort
95 Lawn
97 Desire
99 Of the sea
100 Inferior Mohammedan magistrates (var.)
101 Of a cereal grain
103 Chivalrous
104 Person noted for wisdom
106 Cloudy
107 Flue valve to regulate draft
109 Teutonic deity
112 Moan
113 Scandinavian
114 Ethical
115 Anxious
117 Measure of wood
118 Geometric figure
119 Buddhist church in Japan
120 Occupied a seat
121 Prefix: three
122 Peruse
123 Outfit
124 Corded cloth
126 Greek letter
127 Doctor of Science
128 Samarium (abbr.)

GET SUPPLEMENTS EARLY

The Saskatchewan government livestock specialist, Erle Rogers, advises stockmen to get supplies of feed supplements early. There is a long winter ahead. The cost of a protein supplement is more than returned when it is considered that animals make better use of other feeds when it is included in the rations.

FLAX OUTLOOK

The Canadian Flax Institute believes prospects for disposing of Canada's surplus this crop year are fair.

It calculates the 1956 crop will turn out 30,000,000 bushels from over 3,000,000 acres. The carryover is 2,780,000 bushels.

Last year exports totalled 11.6 million bushels and domestic crushings took 3.2 million, while 1.5 million bushels was used for seeding. Exports are continuing although not at a heavy rate.

FARM LOAN BOARD

The Farm Loan Board approved 2,057 loans for \$8,309,650 in the fiscal year ending March 31, last, the average being \$4,040. Total loans on that date, \$44,958,136, an increase of increase of \$4,837,800 over the previous year. During the year 87% of the total due for interest was paid and \$3,623,518 in reduction of principal debt.

The maximum loan limit has been increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the loan term from 25 to 30 years, since April 1, last. Since then the demand for farm loans has increased by 45% over the same period last year.

FARM IMPLEMENT BUSINESS

The sale of farm implements, at wholesale price, in Canada in 1955 totalled \$155,115,882, or an increase of 5.7% over 1954 sales of \$146,792,695.

Sales in Western Canada totalled \$82,752,533, compared with \$85,143,033 for 1954.

By provinces, 1955 sales in dollar value: Manitoba, \$15,652,835; Saskatchewan, \$33,113,149; Alberta, \$28,800,919; British Columbia, \$5,185,630.

Sales in Manitoba increased 0.7% from the previous year, in Saskatchewan declined by 11.4%, in Alberta increased by 2.8% and in B. C. increased by 23%.

Sales of repair parts at wholesale totalled \$28,451,964 for all of Canada, of which \$18,464,642 was sold in the four western provinces.

This information is from the Dominion bureau of statistics.

RESTORING SOD-BOUND BROME

D. E. Forsberg, of the Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask., says that over a six-year period tests indicate that spring tillage restored old brome grass stands to a higher state of productivity. Both the one-way disc and mould-board plow were effective in breaking the root-bound condition. Shallow tillage with a one-way disc resulted in a seed yield increase of 21 per cent over the old stand. Although plowing four inches deep with the mould-board plow was a more drastic treatment than shallow tillage it resulted in a seed yield increase of 81 per cent over the old stand. However, in the season that the plowing was done the brome did not recover sufficiently to produce a crop. This loss of revenue was overcome by working down the sod and seeding oats.

Japan purchased 18,424,000 lbs. of Australian wool for around 75½¢ a lb. (Canadian funds) in the first month of the wool year, leading all nations in that respect.

Solution On Page 39

Memories Of Old John

By MAUD STRIKE,
Shellbrook, Sask.

OLD JOHN was quite a character. One of the earliest settlers in the district he was a likeable sort for all his faults and shortcomings.

He came from Michigan and filed on a homestead that had been taken by a Scottish settler, then thrown over without the necessary filing acreage, of the early nineteen hundreds, being broken on it. So it was still raw bush and slough land with wild peavine growing in abundance everywhere. Wild hazel nuts grew in profusion when John took over and built his tiny log shack in a low spot on the place. He had left his wife and two daughters in Michigan with the understanding they were to follow later.

John never bothered with oxen as did his neighbors. Instead he worked in the logging camps every winter and hired a farmer to break his fifteen acres in order to prove up his claim, plus the ten-dollar bill every new homesteader had to pay to the land office.

After a time John's wife and daughters followed him, living in a small house in the village until everything was ready for them on the farm. John still continued to work in the camp and his family became good friends of ours. But they never liked the new life, too lonely, no conveniences and no means of getting around, other than on foot. John had no team whereas those who homesteaded either had oxen or horses.

There were two winters with no snow and John's wife and daughters returned to Michigan the first winter. It was a bitter cold morning in January when they asked a neighbor to take them in his wagon to meet the train. They were ill provided for the trip, wearing only leather shoes instead of the customary felt. The youngest girl, though she was fifteen, cried with the cold, while sitting in the depot waiting for the train. How they escaped without frozen feet was a miracle.

John remained, proved up his homestead and settled down to renting his land and taking a share of the crop, meanwhile working around as either a choreboy or clearing land for those who were able to afford to hire when they desired to have new land broken.

He was a great lover of reading and his juiciest meat was Frank Munsey's Argosy. He subscribed to this magazine for years. He bunked in with some new neighbors with whom he had been friends before they came, one winter, and on another occasion spent the winter with a German-American bachelor with whom he became friends. He and this bachelor hired out to a farmer one summer, clearing land ready for breaking and between them they played a number of jokes on different people. One of these was to cut a tree and topple a hornet's nest onto an acquaintance and then laugh when their victim had to leave hurriedly.

John went to the prairies for several falls, hiring out to threshermen. He saw quite a bit of country this way. He was down there when the 1918 influenza broke out and he was the first man to bring it to our part of the country. He came home because he was sick and as soon as the local medical officer discovered what was the matter with him she hurried him from town but the flu came in spite of this. Lucky for John he wasn't as sick as some for there was no one to take care of him.

He stopped going to the prairies threshing, instead remaining at home and hiring out in various districts. Once he hired as a night watchman and fell asleep at his post. When he awoke he discovered his boss' tools had been stolen. People laughed about this for years.

Sold His Homestead

He sold his homestead in 1927. Some years before he had built himself a new house, constructed entirely of lumber, in order to make his farm more attractive and salable. A bachelor neighbor bought it and just before he moved out John had an auction sale of his household effects.

While living in Michigan he had been the postmaster in a small post-office and as a carryover he had cards and other items, galore. Added to this, in his travels he used to buy up packages left behind by people in depots. In this manner he obtained ladies' shoes and other wearing apparel, without number. Some of these shoes he gave away but much more of the stuff was sold at the auction.

He should never have been cold because he possessed more bedding than most homesteaders ever dreamed existed. The top of his mattress was padded with folded blankets and he still had an ample supply to cover himself with. He bought pickles to eat in gallon jars and crocks and these went quite easily at the sale as every housewife had a number of uses for such containers. Canisters, such as are sold on the market today were unknown then. And his postcards were those lovely old-fashioned cards one never sees now, unless someone has a few and has kept them for souvenirs.

John remained in the district for several years after the sale, boarding first with one and then another family, choring for his board and one fall hiring to a local thresherman to drive a team to haul barrels of water to the machine. He helped pick roots on breaking on more than one occasion.

John was easily satisfied. He ate what was on the table without complaint or question and when he drank his tea he swallowed the tea leaves as well. No danger of a seer telling his fortune for him.

His daughters corresponded with him through the years. Both were lovers of reading like himself. A neighbor once said John lived on poplar bark and Argosy. But he was more fortunate than his daughters. Both of them suffered with bad eyesight and had to have operations to save their sight. Both married but they never came to visit John. His wife died before he left the district.

Returned to Old Home

Finally, he left, returning to Michigan where he bought and operated a garage. He kept in touch with some in the district but finally no letters came and it was concluded he had died.

John was a spinner of tall tales so perhaps that is why he became known as "Old John". No one quite believed him when he said a partridge stood on a hollow log to drum. Nevertheless he was telling the truth. The male bird of the partridge really does stand on a hollow, old log to do his drumming every spring and fall. He was willing to play tricks and jokes whenever the opportunity presented itself and then look his victim in the face without batting an eye.

He liked attending the fairs and took in every sideshow as eagerly

and happily as any boy. He wasn't a strict follower of hard work as some are, deeming it sufficient to work around when he either felt like it or necessity forced him to, renting his farm and saving himself the labor of sowing and reaping the yearly crop.

He would willingly oblige anyone who needed a bit of help. He was staying with a married couple one winter and borrowed their team and sleigh to give a neighbor's wife, whose husband was seriously ill, a ride to town to stock up with groceries. They were to have dinner with the son and daughter-in-law of the couple with whom he was staying. On the way to town he told his companion she could eat dinner with the husband as he was going to sit with the wife. The lady laughed. They had their dinner at the town home and when the husband mistakingly poured gravy instead of cream into his cup of tea, John laughed and asked him what he had for breakfast.

"Old John" had become a familiar figure through the years and when he left he was missed. Years have passed since his going and few remember him now but he left his mark on the community, as rightly he should, having been one of its early settlers. It takes all sorts of people to make a world and many communities of the early days would be lost without such as "Old John" and others like him, to help keep the ball rolling.

His house has been sold and is now used as a teacherage in an adjoining school district and practically every acre of his farm is now sown to crop, so if "Old John" should return, there would be few landmarks left for him to recognize. He would be a stranger in a strange land.

Increased comfort to the sheep and added returns on the wool-clip justify the suggestion that a watchful eye should be kept on all areas on which the flock is given range. Small patches of burr weeds around buildings or along fences can be successfully treated with a garden sprayer using 2,4-D, or even a sprinkling can, but for extensive attacks a power sprayer is required.

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LIVE STOCK

Livestock Survey

CATTLE deliveries during the first 41 weeks of this year totalled 1,733,500, up 13% from deliveries in the same period last year.

In the same period feeder shipments off yards totalled 230,700, up 42½% over the previous year.

Slaughtering have gone up nearly 10% and that would indicate increasing meat consumption.

The west has had heavy deliveries this autumn. The price for top quality critters has held remarkably steady, better than \$20. There hasn't been the same demand for medium and poor quality.

It looks like prices will go down under heavy deliveries, but the top quality will yield to a smaller extent.

Quite a number of farmers with bins filled with grain have gone into feeding. This will have an effect on later marketings. The demand for feeders from the east has been good.

Hog prices in the west have been good. At the time of writing up to \$26.75 has been obtained. A year ago the price was around \$21. These prices are for dressed weight. With deliveries increasing prices are likely

to come down, but still be better than a year ago.

Each year 25 billion pounds of meat is produced and consumed in the United States. U.S. beef consumption last year averaged 81 lbs. per capita.

The U.S. department of agriculture has discovered a chemical that can be fed to cattle and will kill grubs, wherever they occur in the flesh. Further tests must be made before distribution will be permitted.

At the Brandon experimental farm new varieties of alfalfa, Vernal and Rambler, were found to be satisfactory for Manitoba conditions. Vernal yielded more hay but did not provide as good a grass-alfalfa combination as Rambler.

The tanning industry in Canada buys 1½ million cattle hides and ½ a million calf hides a year. Horn damage, cuts, brands and certain sprays damage hides. Brands should be on neck or hip. The chemical reaction of manure causes damage, particularly to calves. The warble fly menace is far from being eliminated. Lice, mange and ringworm also reduce the value of hides.

THREAT TO LAMBS

LIVESTOCK MEN with feeder lambs on feed should be alert for signs of enterotoxemia, or overeating disease, the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association warns. This disease is a major problem in managing feeder lambs, and it often assumes menacing proportions when lambs are on a full high level ration. Early symptoms include throwing the head back, walking in circles, acting as though they were blind or pushing against objects, and often very sudden deaths in apparently healthy lambs. The Veterinary Association adds that the disease can usually be prevented by having lambs vaccinated before they go on full feed.

PIG PRODUCTION

HOG production is on the decline in Canada this year. The Dominion bureau of statistics estimates that 486,700 litters were, or will be, born between June 1 and Nov. 30, a decline of 9.9% from last year.

For Eastern Canada the decline is placed at 12.2% and for the west 6.3%.

Farrowings in the east for the six months is placed at 331,500 litters, a decline of 12.2%, and for the west 208,900, a decline of 6.3%.

Alberta tops all other provinces with estimated farrowings of 125,000, Saskatchewan comes second with 42,900, Manitoba third with 30,800 and British Columbia fourth with 4,200.

The decline from the previous year in Alberta is 3.8%, in Saskatchewan 9%, in Manitoba 22.1%, and British Columbia 19.2%.

Highland Cattle Experiment

THE experiments with Highland cattle at the Manyberries Range experimental farm shows that these hardy animals thrive during the toughest winters. They often graze in the open, a farm report states, while Herefords remain in coulees for protection against stiff north winds in sub-zero weather.

The Highlands at Manyberries are being maintained as pure-bred animals and also used in crossing with Herefords. On the average, Highland calves have weighed 5 to 12 pounds less at birth than Herefords. Highland females have averaged 80 pounds less in body weight at weaning (corrected to 190 days of age), 147 pounds less at 18 months of age, and 280 pounds less at maturity than Hereford females. Mature Highland bulls at Manyberries average about 1,400 pounds in weight.

The Highland x Hereford cross-breeds have, so far, differed little from the Herefords in weight-for-age. These animals have a good coat of hair and similar color markings to the Herefords. Further information is needed on the productivity of these cross-bred cattle under western range conditions.

During the winter of 1955-56, five Highland bull calves were sent to the Central Feeding Unit, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for a performance test covering rate and efficiency of gain. The five bulls gained an average of 2.05 pounds daily during the 206-day feeding trial on a two-thirds concentrate pelleted ration. The Highland bulls compared very favorably with Shorthorn bulls on the same test. It was noted the Highlands were very regular and uniform feeders. Their rates of gain varied little from the average and the feed utilization of 578 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain for the five bulls was more efficient than that of the Shorthorns on test.

National Swine Show At Brandon

AN All-Canada Swine Show will be held in conjunction with the Provincial Exhibition at Brandon, July 1st - 5th, 1957. That date marks the 75th Anniversary of this noted Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. The City of Brandon and the Provincial Exhibition Board already have plans well advanced to make this a memorable event in the history of fairs and exhibitions in Manitoba.

At least 18 classes will be provided for in the prize list with total prize money exceeding \$7,000.00. Special championship and other banners and ribbons in addition to appropriate utility trophies will go to the winners. Prize money in each class is most generous commencing with \$50.00 first award and running to twenty placings.

With Yorkshire swine predominating in Canada, all pigs entered at this show will be judged on modern bacon-type standards. No separate classes will be provided for other breeds; these will compete on their merits as bacon-type pigs in competition with Yorkshires.

The Trend In Cattle Selling

THERE is an increasing trend towards the sale of cattle in the United States on dressed weight, rail grades. That method is firmly established in the United States, is quite prevalent in British Columbia, and is gaining impetus in other provinces.

In some isolated instances carcass selling may be best for the individual, although that is doubtful, but it holds no promise for the industry. So says Prof. R. B. Ashby, a marketing authority in the state of Iowa. He said further that farmers and stockmen must insist on maintaining organized and co-operative selling of livestock to maintain bargaining power in the establishment of livestock prices.

The principle issue affecting the producer of livestock is the determination of value. On public markets that representation is available. As yet there are no producer salesmen for the dressed product nor are there facilities open to the stockman to give him any degree of control over his product after slaughter. In the meantime the sale of any portion of production on carcass weights and grades undermines the producer's competitive position.

Prof. Ashby related the instance of an Iowa farmer who, with his tenant, owned 30 head of choice quality steers. They sold 10 head to an interior packer on carcass weights and grades and obtained therefore \$1,465.13 less \$22.82 trucking charge or a net of \$1,442.31. That was on May 12, 1956. The average per head was \$16.28 live basis per 100 lbs.

The 20 steers, balance of the herd, were sold on May 16, 4 days later on the Sioux City market and brought \$3,292.20 less trucking and marketing expenses of \$74.95 or \$17.74 per cwt.

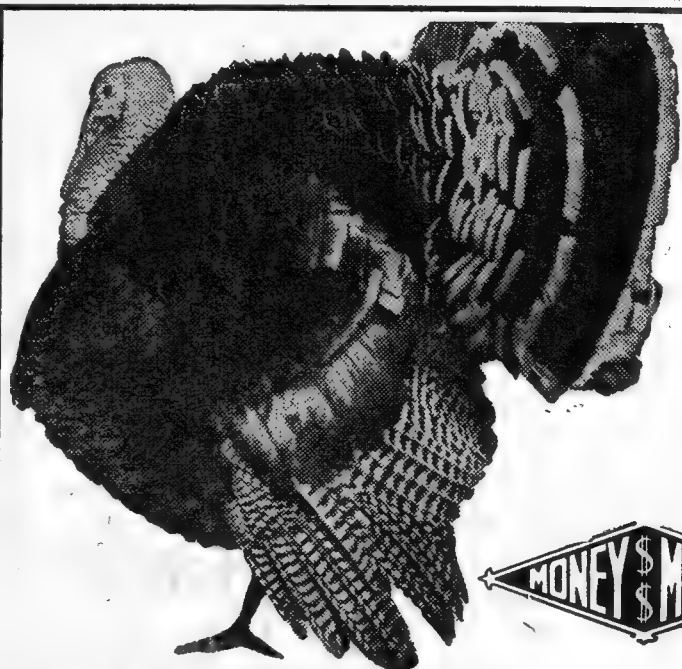
Not only was there a gain of \$1.46 per cwt. in the open market at Sioux City over the rail-graded cattle sold to the packinghouse, but the market had dropped 25c per cwt. between May 10 and 16 when the final sale was made.

DEFINITIONS

"Father, freight is goods sent by water or land, isn't it?"

"That's right, son."

"Well, why is that the freight that goes by ship is called a cargo and when it goes by car is called a shipment?"



TURKEY FEEDS

ASSURE YOU OF TOP MARKET VALUE
FOR YOUR XMAS TURKEYS



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Provides you with all the elements in their proper proportions to produce high-quality turkey meat.

TURKEY FATTENING CONCENTRATE

Is designed to supply the poultryman who has his own grain with a concentrate for making a high-quality Turkey Fattener.



50TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR



DAIRYING

The Dairy Farmers of Canada butter promotion campaign launched in November is being spear-headed by the slogan, "Always Better with Butter." Ads. are being carried in daily and weekly newspapers, the Weekend Magazine and in national women's magazines.

* * *

MILK STATISTICAL TABLE

It requires 2.58 lbs. of milk to fill one quart.

23.4 lbs. of milk to make one pound of butter.

11 lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheddar cheese.

17 lbs. of milk to make one gallon of ice cream.

2.3 lbs. of milk to produce a can of evaporated milk.

8 lbs. of milk to produce 1 pound of whole milk powder.

* * *

MILK AND CREAM CONSUMPTION

Sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada last year totalled 5,320,000,000 pounds, an increase of 230 million pounds over 1954. Practically all milk sold in urban centres was pasteurized.

Canadian consumption of milk per capita per day was .74 of a pint (just under $\frac{3}{4}$) and of cream .13 of a pint.

The people of Quebec drank most milk, averaging 1.05 pints a day. Saskatchewan people were second with .99, Prince Edward Island .92, Alberta .83, Manitoba .82, Ontario .81, New Brunswick .76, Nova Scotia .70, and British Columbia .67.

Canadians obtain 58% of their calcium from milk. Calcium is important in the development of bone structure and general health.

* * *

Prize Winning Alberta Butter

ALBERTA buttermakers upheld their reputation for quality butter at the Western Exhibition held in London, Ontario.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Ponoka branch, won the championship ribbon for highest scoring butter, best finished solids and prints on exhibition.

The Viking Co-operative Creamery Association won the reserve championship ribbon.

Entries from Alberta won 66.66% of all first prizes. In the June class they won 11 out of 13 or about 85%. Alberta won 44 firsts, 20 seconds and 8 thirds on the group system.

Following are listed Central Dairy Pool winnings:

In class 53, Dec. 1, creamery butter solids, 14-lb. box, the Ponoka branch of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool came second and the Stettler branch fifth.

In the second group of the same class the Eckville branch came first, and the Rimbey branch third.

In the section 2 group of 14-lb. solids made in July, the Ponoka branch came first and the Stettler branch second.

In the third-prize group the Rimbey branch came third.

In section 3, 10 1-lb. prints, salted, the Ponoka branch won first prize. In the second-prize group the Eckville branch came second.

To win the champion ribbon for the highest scoring butter in any section, the Ponoka branch had a score of 98.7. That branch also had the best finished solids on exhibition.

Turkey Season Ahead

IT has been our custom for a good number of years to give our turkey growers a forecast as to what they can expect price-wise for the coming turkey season.

Pulling aside the curtain a little the picture looks like this:

Prices will be lower than 1955. The turkey crop will be approximately 25-30 per cent larger than last year.

The U.S. has also a very large increase in turkeys to market and they are looking our way for an outlet and no doubt that a goodly number of U.S. birds will be marketed in Canada. Looking at the U.S.A. prices that their producers are receiving we can expect lower prices.

The price situation shaping up as it is should alert turkey producers to the facts that they should exert every effort to finish their birds properly and do not market them until they are sure that they are ready for market. It is always important to do this — but in a year of lower returns it is doubly important if the grower is to receive the maximum return for this investment and work.

You can check the finish on your live birds simply by examining the feather condition. Look for evidence of pin feathers and for green feathers in the tail. Tail feathers that have a quill dark bluish color and soft to the touch are frequently referred to as being green and should there be more than five such feathers in the tail of a single bird chances are that this particular bird will lack finish.

Along with an inspection for feather condition one should carefully look for signs of fleshing as indicated by a yellow creamy color under the wings along each side of the breast and by a fat cover over the back thighs and breast.

We would suggest that if you do not want to trust your own judgment as to finish, you bring one or two average birds to your nearest C. A. D. Pool killing plant and they will be pleased to give you an accurate report on the finish of your birds. Take the worry and labor out of your turkey operation by having your birds rail graded — it is definitely to your advantage any way you look at it.

* * *

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production in Canada totalled 17.3 billion lbs. in 1955. Such a volume would fill a tank 100 feet deep, 100 feet wide and five miles long.

* * *

Milk production per cow averaged 5,223 lbs., an increase of 23% since 1931.

* * *

The milk cow population was 3,312,000 head, or nearly one cow for every five Canadians.

* * *

Central Dairy Pool Members

UNDER an arrangement entered into with the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, The Farm and Ranch Review is going to all members. An announcement to that effect was made in the last issue by President J. A. Wood, of Elnora.

Compilation of the lists has taken some time, as each name has had to be checked with the regular subscription list of The Farm and Ranch Review. But we hope that few members have been missed and that everyone will enjoy reading this farm publication.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"

Know Your Own Business

(Part 2)

Method of Distribution of Members' Equity or Final Payments

Continuing from our previous article which explained the organization known as the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, or as is more familiarly called the C. A. D. P. and explaining how the members own and control it, we will now discuss the method used in getting each member's equity which is made up of surplus earnings or profit back to the member. First of all, we must start at the beginning — how this surplus was handled in the early years and the changes that have been necessary as our business has grown.

At the commencement of our organization it was decided to pay out each year's surplus earnings — part in cash and part by a certificate which was to be paid out at a later date. The money that was represented by the total of these certificates was put to work as working capital.

Remember, there were no shareholders and no member was asked to subscribe towards setting up a working capital fund and it remains that way today. In the year 1925, members were paid their share of the surplus to the sum of \$18,108.98 in cash and certificates issued, totalling \$4,067.14 making a total distribution out of the year 1924's surplus of \$22,176.12.

This was the practice in subsequent years — a part in cash and the remainder in certificates for each member. This was continued until 1944 with the exception of the three years 1936, 1937 and 1938 and up to that time (1944) a grand total of \$325,714.00 had been distributed. Furthermore from 1933 to 1952 we redeemed for cash, certificates to a total of \$498,764.00. This means that from 1924 until 1952 our members have been paid full market price on delivery and extra amounts as their share of the surplus to the amount of \$878,153.00. The time that elapsed between the certificates being issued and their redemption varied through the years according to business conditions. For instance, the first certificates issued in 1925 were redeemed for cash in 1933 whilst the 1946 certificates were paid out in 1952 to the full amount of \$41,217.00.

As our business grew it was found necessary to discontinue the yearly payment in cash and from 1945 all surplus earnings have been credited to each member's account for distribution at a later date, "at the directors' discretion".

In your own business of farming you are painfully aware of the increasing costs of operating your farm — it took more money to operate in 1955 than it did in 1925 and so it is with our own or any business.

Consequently it was necessary to retain members' surplus earnings to supply the extra money needed to operate successfully for a longer period of time.

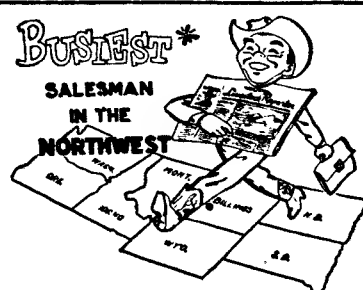
This posed a question for the directors, delegates and management — for how long should it be necessary to retain these sums of money belonging to the members?

In our next article we will tell you what was decided.

By the way, friends, no doubt these articles will bring up questions you may want answered. We will be glad to answer them by letter at any time. Write to C. A. D. Pool at Red Deer.

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT ISSUE.

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Superstitions Of Pioneers

By WILLIAM GRASIUK

IT is with nostalgia that I recall the long winter evenings of the homesteading days. For it was then that I thrilled and shivered and laughed and gnashed my teeth, as I listened to the doings of spirits, of ghosts, of people with evil eyes, and witches and wizards and of that evil demon Molnar, whose home originally was a cave in the Carpathian Mountains.

If the flow of milk from cows would decrease, if sucklings pigs would eventually turn into runts, if the horses would have a cough, or if the baby would develop a colic then the demons or the witches or the wizards were the cause. Some of the latter were neighbors whose occult powers

were greatest just prior to and during midnight, and waned gradually from then on. They disappeared entirely at the first crow of the rooster. They had the power to turn themselves into animals or birds or even articles of furniture to escape detection. But their identities could be revealed to the persons who knew the know-how and it was generally everyone in the district. The wizard had the mark upon him. It was a small, furry tail. That was why he never bathed or swam in the lake with the others, or if he did he always disrobed away from the others in some thick bush or thicket. The witch was revealed to all who fasted during certain days of the year. In church on Easter they could see a white nightcap suspended over her head. They both had sold their souls to the devil in return for a life of power over others upon this earth.

Casting a Spell

Their greatest joy was casting a spell on some innocent individual. The result was a splitting headache, chills and fever. No doctor was ever called in. No remedies were given. Instead some elderly, saintly lady, well-versed in the doings of the witches would be summoned. She would take a cup of holy water and a knife blessed by a priest. With the knife she would make a sign of the cross over the cup, repeat the Lord's prayer, drop three glowing coals into the holy water and make the sign of the cross with the knife over the cup again. The patient would be given three sips of the holy water, his temples, palms of hands and soles of feet would be moistened with it and the rest of the water thrown away with the request that the evil spell leave the afflicted person. In due time, a couple of days or a week the patient would recover. The power of the witch was broken.

There was an interesting cure for the horses with a cough. Live frogs were tied in the horses' tails. Thunderbolts were much sought after. It was said that when lightning struck, in seven years the "bolt" would come up to the surface. A few particles scraped off the lightning bolt and dissolved remedies for stomach ailments and in water was one of the best known for rheumatism.

One homesteader had his gun bewitched. He had the spell from it removed by plugging the barrel with cloves of garlic at midnight and removing them nine days later on the stroke of twelve.

Certain words were taboo. Peter Cottontail was never called rabbit in the home where there was a new-born baby. Instead he was given the sobriquet of "sleeper"; doubtless to give long hours of sleep to the infant. The Ukrainian settlers from the vicinity of the Carpathian Mountains never used the word "devil", particularly after sunset. "Disappear" they thought was more likely to keep him away, so "Disappear", he was called. Pig was somehow associated as the abode of the evil spirits, so the word "hornless" was used instead.

If a person died in the house the mirror was at once covered up and the doors and windows opened. It was to allow the spirit of the dead person to leave the house at once. A mirror would cause the soul to see its image and it would remain in the house indefinitely, fathoming out the mystery of its other self in the looking glass. The ghosts would sometimes remain for forty days on the earth. They would return at nights to frighten or protect their living relatives depending upon their whims. But always they would return on Christmas Eve to partake of the

twelve courses of the Christmas Eve supper. Unshriven persons could not be buried in hallowed ground for they would disturb the rest of the other dead by their unearthly howlings and screamings.

On Christmas Eve remains of the supper were taken to the farm animals in the barn. It was the belief that during that one night animals could converse in human language and that they tell of the wrongs they suffered at the hands of their masters to the Christ Child. Animals were therefore given much consideration just prior to Christmas.

The Evil Demon

Molnar whose original home was in a rocky cave in the Carpathian Mountains came to Canada in the hold of a ship that brought the first mountain villagers here. He was an evil demon who planted weeds in the grain fields, thistles in the pastures and who took great delight in turning milk sour. He also was the cause of toothache. He had the power to turn himself into a black dog, a black cat, and at times a black wolf. In that form he would cross the road of wayfarers after sunset. But he was afraid of Holy Water. Sprinkled on him it would burn him like fire. It was quite common for all night travellers to carry a small bottle of holy water on their journeys.

Lakes and rivers where a person drowned were avoided. It was generally believed that the ghost of the dead person lingered there, waiting for a chance to pull underneath the surface of the lake any person swimming or bathing in its precincts. The ghost led a lonely life and any pets such as puppies or kittens were very welcome. Result: many young cats and dogs found an early burial spot in a lake that was out-of-bounds to humans.

It was a disappointment to the early Ukrainian settlers to find that there were no storks here. In their homeland the villagers placed old wheels on their straw-thatched homes for storks' nests. A nest on top of a house brought good luck. And it was a rash individual indeed who would destroy a stork's nest, for legend had it that a stork never forgave and it would come back with a burning stick in its mouth with which it would set the house on fire. So when the first houses were built there was a well-planned depression in the thatched roof for a stork's nest. And it was with a keen anticipation that the skies were scanned during the early spring for those lordly birds.

ORGANIC MATTER IN SOILS

Professor Emil Truog at the University of Wisconsin reports that a thimbleful of fertile soil can contain more than 2.25 billion beneficial bacteria. These micro organisms give life to a soil. They help make nutrients available to plants; they produce substances which promote a granular condition in soils. Organic matter in the soil is the main food that nourishes these billions of micro organisms. This statement should convince everyone interested in growing plants of the extreme importance in keeping soils abundantly supplied with vegetable matter. Grass and forage crops furnish this vegetable matter therefore every farm should have a definite acreage seeded to these crops every year. Commercial fertilizers supply only those elements becoming deficient in once fertile soils. Manure, grass and clover is our only method of maintaining vegetable matter in our soils. — Flax Newsletter.

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9:00 — 9:05
10:00 — 10:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS ...

4:00 — 4:10
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THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

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Early Days At Swan River

By F. A. TWILLEY

At the time this valley of the Swan River was opened up for permanent settlement it was heavily wooded, and anyone wishing to find a piece of open land for cropping had to go quite a few miles west, to near the Saskatchewan border.

In order to earn a few dollars for absolute necessities such as tobacco or snuff one had to sell wood in the towns or go to work in the lumber mills of which there were many, both large and small. The pay was from \$15 and board up, according to experience and ability. Those settlers fortunate enough to own a team of horses or oxen would haul wood to town. This was indeed carrying coals to Newcastle as nearly all the storekeepers and business men either had taken up homesteads or had bought cheap land for speculation. Everybody had lots of wood.



Here's how Mr. Twilley sold his logs — by the load.

This depressed the price. Just as today we have a surplus of wheat, our markets being limited and also surplus of poetry and short, short stories on account of advertisements in the papers telling everybody that they can work with a little tuition, so there was in the early days a surplus of dry wood. Wheat, of course, will keep for a long time, poetry not so long, as most of it smells from the very start, but wood at that time was the only thing to sell and had to be "fire sales" no matter what the price. Just as in the 1930's the only time we made any money was when the binder broke down. At the beginning of the century we could have made more money staying at home, but we had to go to give the oxen exercise to prevent their toenails growing too long.

Low-priced Firewood

One dollar and a half was the floor price for a load of dry wood delivered under the clothes line in the back yard. Cord wood cut green was seventy-five cents left in the bush, or one dollar and twenty-five in town, stacked and piled. Four-foot cord wood that is. It generally had to be stacked twice as it invariably fell over when the snow began to melt, and this condition was so stated in the small print of the contract. I have been out as long as twelve hours delivering a cord of green wood after many upsets.

Competition was keen. The supply exceeded the demand which kept the price from getting off the floor, and when I once asked the Methodist minister for \$1.75 a cord he refused to pay it and who could blame him? Considerably hurt, I took it over to the Anglican minister and gave it to him for nothing and went home.

Though this kindly deed would mean a new star in my crown, it did not help the immediate situation.

Just as it might become necessary in order to sell wheat and maintain the price to increase the number of lbs. to the bushel we were forced to increase the size of our loads in order to obtain the one dollar and a half. As the loads got bigger and bigger, I soon found out that I could not keep up the pace. I could not chop down a load and make the trip to town all in the one day. I was thus forced out of the market.

Harking back to the Methodist minister and the Anglican curate, as it was so long ago it may have been the other way around, but I should really have taken it to the Presbyterian Manse and given it to the poor old minister who had so many children and was often seen on a Sunday morning just before church time

bucking wood in order to heat the two-story ice-box he lived in, the only kind they seemingly knew how to build in those days. The reason I did not do so was because he was not on my road home.

It was at this point that I announced that henceforth I would deliver no more wood in town but would stay home and cut a load for seventy-five cents and help load to anyone that cared to come to the bush and get it. Two young fellows with sturdy teams took me up on it.

Big Loads

You would never believe it, unless you saw it with your very own eyes what amount of wood a man can take from the bush when he does have to cut it himself or do all his own loading. When I thought that I had cut enough to load up the two of them, the first one to arrive would take the lot and look around for more. I soon became aware that I could not keep both of them going, not with a single bitted axe.

If I was to say that after piling on all they possibly could they would pull over to the nearest tree in order to get on to the top of the load by climbing said tree and then ask me to hand up the lines to them. You perhaps would not believe me so I will not say it, anyhow they had no difficulty with hydro or telephone wires as there were none at that time.

Moose and deer began to move off my place looking for shelter from winter's icy blast.

One of the men whose name I cannot recall went south in the spring and did well as a house-mover. The other one went north and worked with his team for a big lumber company.

Stampede Helped Build Calgary Exhibition

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede has been of great service to the livestock producers of the quality of the livestock and has been a valuable asset to the city of Calgary.

That is what Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, told a gathering when he officially opened the new \$800,000 Agriculture Building at Victoria Park, Calgary, late last month. The structure is one of the most modern in the nation and can accommodate 1,200 head of livestock all at one time.

Mr. Gardiner said the Stampede side of the annual exhibition has been of great value. It's fame is continent-wide and has attracted huge crowds, in that way providing abundant funds for the agricultural activities. The federal government has money available to assist Class A exhibitions, he said, but the Calgary association never applied for such aid over the years until the new building was contemplated. The federal government contributed \$200,000 thereto and the Alberta government \$100,000. The Stampede helped build the Calgary Exhibition.

The annual Stampede also revived memories of the past, the minister said, the era of the open range when the pioneers established the foundation for the growing livestock industry. In the past 2 years Alberta's livestock population has more than doubled.

Value of Livestock Sold

M. E. Hartnett, general manager of the exhibition company, stated that livestock sales held in exhibition buildings totalled in value over \$7,000,000 in the past ten years. Included in the sales were: 10,000 pure-bred bulls and also sheep, hogs and cattle. In the past year alone there were \$600,000 worth of livestock sold.

The new building has many unique

features. The main floor can be made into one great auditorium, it can be arranged for an exhibition of one breed of cattle, or transformed so as to hold cattle, sheep, swine and horse shows and sales all at the one time. All that is necessary so to do is to rearrange moveable panels and pens.

Ample accommodation is provided on the second floor for banquets, meetings and demonstrations. Dormitories for as many as 300 livestock attendants are provided, with dressing rooms, showers and toilets.

A modern cafeteria is located on the ground floor. There are offices for exhibition officials and a special section for 4-H club activities, which is now receiving special attention. At the last sale of 4-H calves around \$54,000 was realized.



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PROVINCE



STEAM TRACTORS

A PICTURE postcard of an oldtime steam tractor operating a primitive threshing machine was received from Towler Forre, of Holden, Alberta. This threshing was being done in the Peace River district about the turn of the century. The tractor had to be pulled by horses. The straw had to be stacked away by manpower.

Robert Shuler, of Red Deer, Alta., also writes about the oldtime tractor, pulled by horses. In 1886, when he was a small boy, he saw one being pulled along the road near Ottawa, Kansas. The outfit had just forded the Marais de Cynes river.

FAVORS HISTORICAL ARTICLES

The Editor :

It seems to me quite a coincidence that you should publish, in your October issue, a picture of Swift Current in 1895 and Fort Macleod in that same year, and that I should have been living in Swift Current in 1895 and am now a resident of Fort Macleod since 1928.

I have an excellent memory and the picture of Swift Current is of the business section of that date. From left to right the stores are McDonald's general store. It was later sold to W. Milburn. Centre, Curry Brothers' general store. The third building was for a time used as a billiard hall, operated by Hill Gregory. Mrs. Stewart later operated a store there and kept boarders. The smaller building at the extreme right was the Post Office. I remember seeing in the Curry Box, store the mounted heads of the last three wild buffalo shot in what was then Assiniboia. There was a bull, cow and calf. The man who shot them was a half-breed, John Nolan. He was a frequent visitor at our home to chat with my father.

In the year 1895 of course there was the section house, ice-house, school, union church, Powells and McNeely's houses all immediately north of the C.P.R., facing south and to the east of these stores. North of the roundhouse, across the tracks, Andrew Patterson lived in the C.P.R. house for the locomotive foreman. Bradshaws and McTaggart's lived in this vicinity. There was a row of houses south of the railway where railroad employees lived. The Curry Bros. moved to Innisfail, Alta., after selling out to Charles Reid, long-time resident of Swift Current.

My memory takes me back to 1890 in Swift Current, and I remember the journey from the east. The first teacher was a Mrs. Wallace. I believe she is buried in the little cemetery which was near the old church. The next teacher was a Mr. Munro. Then we had Miss Glover (sister of Mrs. Milburn), Miss Girdwood and Miss Peters in that order. Then came J. B. Shaw. All this may not be of special interest to you, but the old picture started a long chain of memories — old names of families long since forgotten — or perhaps never known — by people who today are considered Old Timers of that city. I prize as priceless those memories of that locality at that time, when fences simply were not and if you went places you either rode your horse or buckboard on the trails of that era, or you walked. Days that are no more!

May I say that in my opinion the general character of your publication is much improved. It bespeaks a love of the old west and an appreciation of the fact that already too much of the color and romance of those early days is lost for want of understanding. Memories die with the pioneer unless recorded during his time. There should be NOW a concerted effort to search out and record reminiscences of the genuine old-timers. The facts speak for themselves, needing no embellishment of added color or elaboration. — (Mrs.) Isabelle Barnwell, Fort Macleod, Alta.

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MILLARVILLE 4-H BEEF CLUB

The annual banquet of the Millarville 4-H Beef Club was held at the Priddis Hall on Saturday, Oct. 19, Jackson, news reporter.

1956. This delicious supper was sponsored by the Priddis and Millarville Agriculture Society and served by the Westoe W.I. The guest speaker for the evening was Mr. D. A. Andrew, secretary of the Canadian Hereford Association, who gave a talk on his trip to South America.

Awards and prizes were presented to the 4-H members by Miles McCollister, assistant club leader. The efficiency winner was Bill Jackson who won the J. Barraclough challenge trophy. Bill had 443 points out of a possible 500. Walt Jackson was second in efficiency and won the Calgary Power trophy. David Wildeman, who had the club champion, won a Hereford Special, a show cane donated by McClelland Veterinary Supplies, and a wallet donated by our sponsors. The home-raised calf award, a wallet donated by Riley & McCormick, was won by Sharon Massie. Sharon also won the second Hereford Breeders' Special, the second McCollister Special and a show halter for the best looked after calf at home. Garry Schaal won the T. Eaton Company grooming kit for the best looked after calf at the achievement day. Bill Jackson won the trophy donated by Mr. E. Hehr. Connie Mulder won the first special donated by Mr. W. McCollister. Sharon Hunt took the third special donated by Mr. McCollister. Billy Winthrop won the show halter donated by Williams Bros. He also won the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' special. Joan Mulder won the magnificent Parslow & De-noon trophy for the best peewee calf. The evening was completed with a magician act. Charlie King, club leader was presented with a gift certificate from club members for his unfailing work with the club. — Walt Jackson, news reporter.

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Revolt Brewing — Okanagan Valley

By W. BEAVER-JONES

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S \$20,000,000 fruit industry is at the crossroads. The 3,500-odd growers are caught in a price squeeze they fear will force many into bankruptcy. In fact the solid foundation on which the orderly marketing system was built 17 years ago is threatening to collapse.

A controversy, reminiscent of the "cent-a-pound, or on-the-ground" days of the depression '30's is currently sweeping the fruit-growing belt.

A Penticton "ginger group" of growers sparked the revolt three weeks ago by demanding a Royal Commission to investigate "all phases of the industry from producer to consumer with emphasis on marketing and distribution of the crop".

They wanted to know why a 40-pound box of wrapped McIntosh apples which retailed on the prairies for \$4.00 to \$5.00 a box, brought them returns as low as 5½¢, 2½¢ and half a cent.

The poor returns on the 1955 crop triggered the revolt and the whole executive of the marketing organization is threatened with a shake-up. Orchardists are aroused as they haven't been since 1938 when grower charges set off a combines investigation into their industry; or since deep-depression days when they bodily blocked freight movements with the cry "a cent-a-pound, or on-the-ground".

Principals in the drive for a Royal Commission are two RCAF veterans, John Glass and Herb Corbishley, of Penticton. Neither is a "rebel" in the fruit industry's accepted sense. The "rebels" are those opposed basically to the principle of controlled marketing through the one-desk selling agency as vested in B.C. Tree Fruits by the B.C. Fruit Board.

Fruit growers here say the revolt is not against the single marketing board but against the people who are in charge. One prominent grower and packinghouse manager, Max dePfyffer, has gone so far as to predict the "whole regime" of the B.C. Tree Fruits board of governors and the directors of B.C. Fruit Processors Ltd. will be thrown out of office when the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association holds its annual convention in Penticton next January.

B.C.F.G.A. president, Arthur R. Garrish, of Oliver, is actively opposing a Royal Commission. At Penticton, October 9, where the revolt exploded, Garrish advised against the move on the grounds it might throw the investigation into "politics"; might upset central selling, and because of politics, "it is not probable that the producer viewpoint will prevail."

The growers' president was howled down, and at several other meetings he subsequently addressed, the head of the gigantic co-operative, was given rough treatment.

Ginger Group Supported

On the other hand, James Snowsell, chairman of the board of governors of B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., voted in favor of the "ginger group". That type of support indicates the trend. The Glass-Corbishley motion has set out to get action within three months of the annual B.C.F.G.A. convention, the normal "channel" for such policy-setting.

Mr. Snowsell's support also scuttles the argument that the grower "revolt" is designated at testing efficiency of B.C. Tree Fruits, than at delving into market conditions which are beyond B.C.F.G.A. control.

The nickel-and-less prices growers received were for Cee grade small size (small enough last year to pack 163 to 180 to a box). They usually represent "red ink" to the growers, the final blow in successive years of diminishing returns. Cee grade apples are those between 15 and 25 per cent coloring. Last year, Cees included thousands of fancy and extra fancy apples graded down because of hail markings. Last year's crop of 5,537,000 boxes was not excessive. But for most growers it failed to pay for even the cost of production. It is estimated it costs a grower \$1.25 to produce a box of apples, after orchard, packing and shipping costs are taken into consideration.

Competition from Quebec, Ontario and the U.S. particularly; price-support policies; depressed prices for U.S. soft and tree fruits which compete with B.C.; and freight rates are all contributing factors influencing B.C. grower returns.

Another national economic factor pressing hard on individual orchardists this year is credit restrictions. Banks have tightened up their overdrafts. One Kelowna bank manager admitted he will have to carry most of his fruit growing customers for as much as three or four years until they get a good crop or two after the recent poor years.

A large number of growers and their wives now have to get outside work to keep their orchards until a better day, or just to get some money. One orchardist estimates that in his district, 25 per cent would sell out now if they could find a suitable buyer.

Spiralling costs and diminishing returns are common to primary producers today, but Okanagan apple growers feel they're at the end of their tether. And you may depend the entire issue will be given a complete airing at the B.C.F.G.A.'s annual convention next January.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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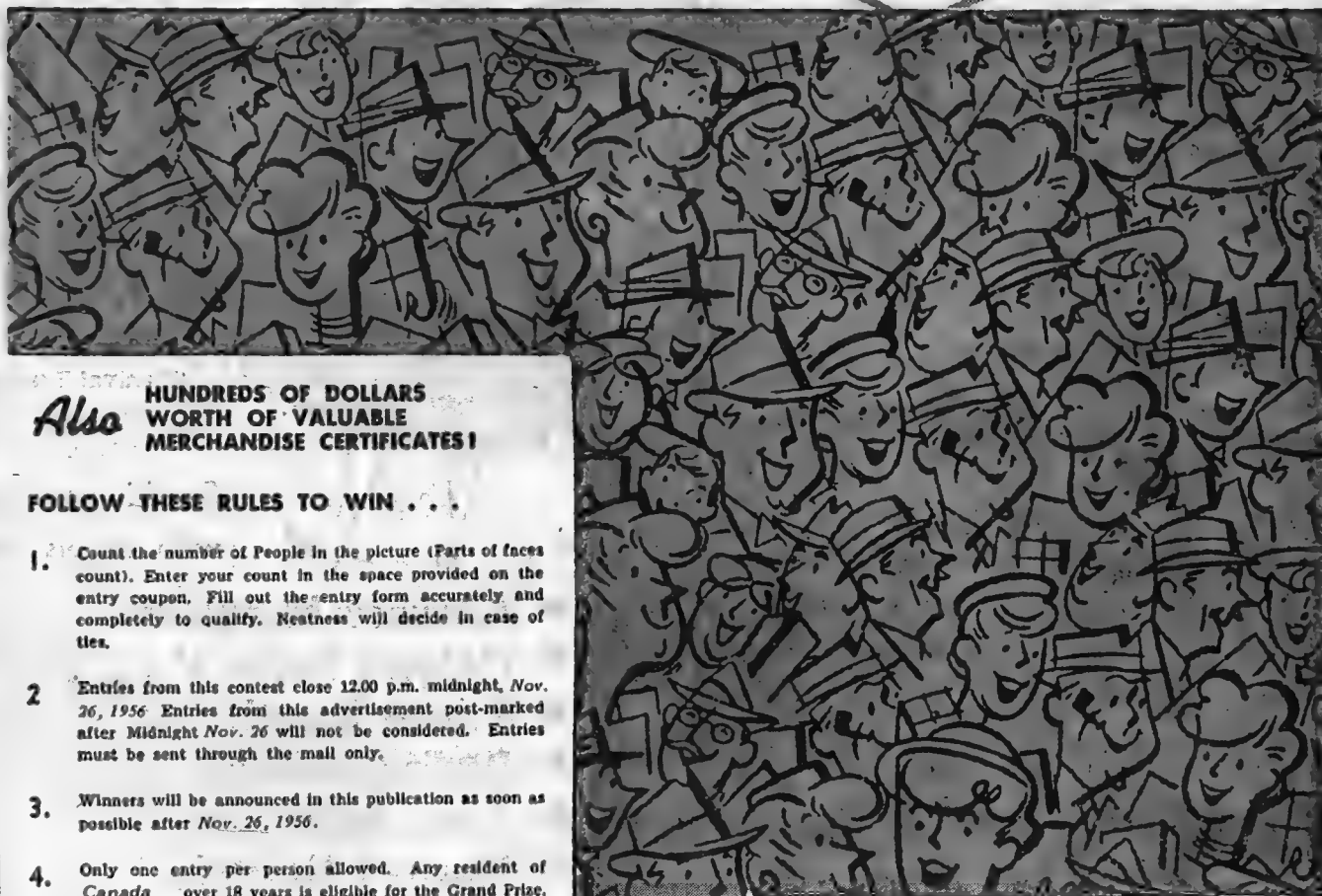
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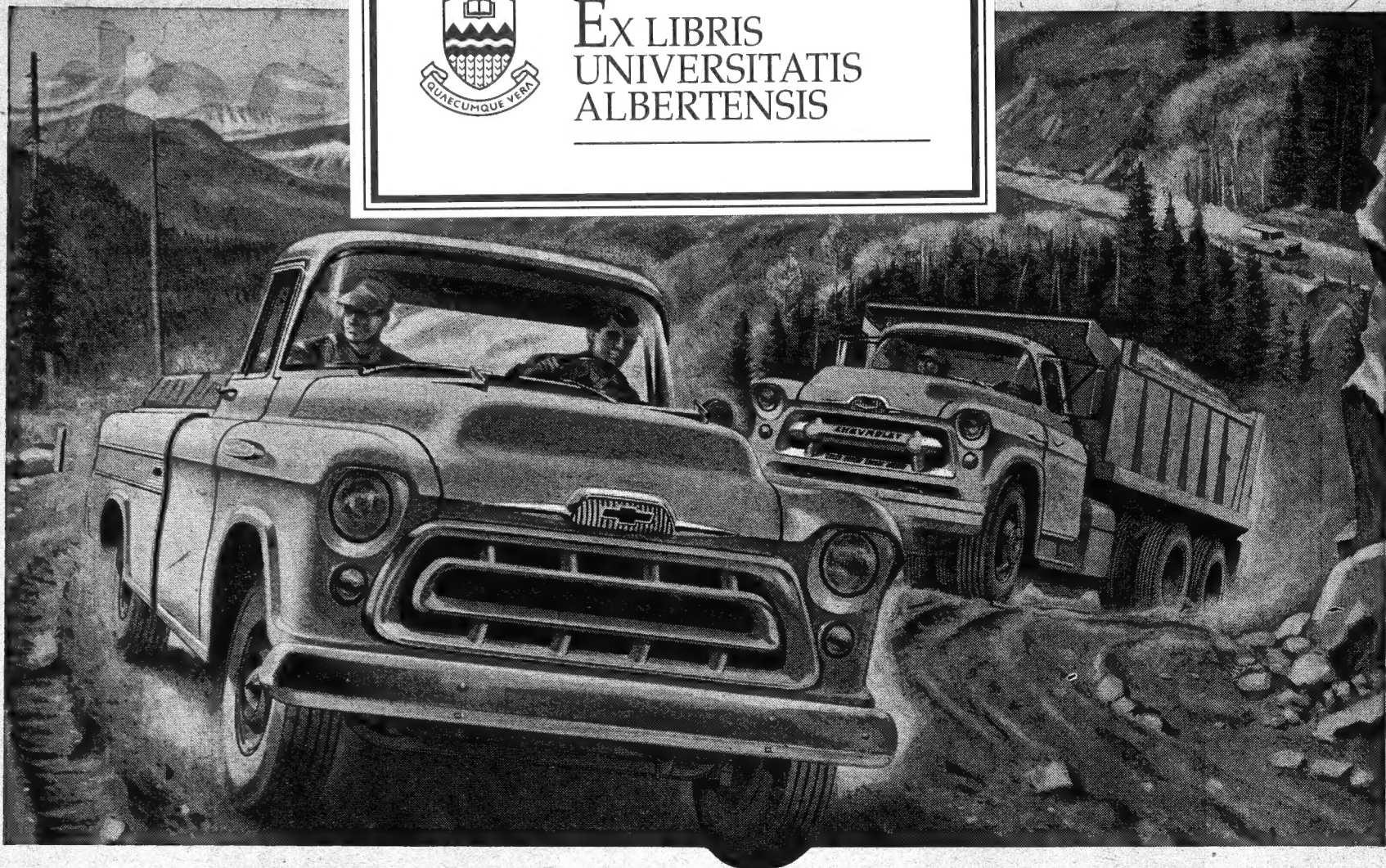
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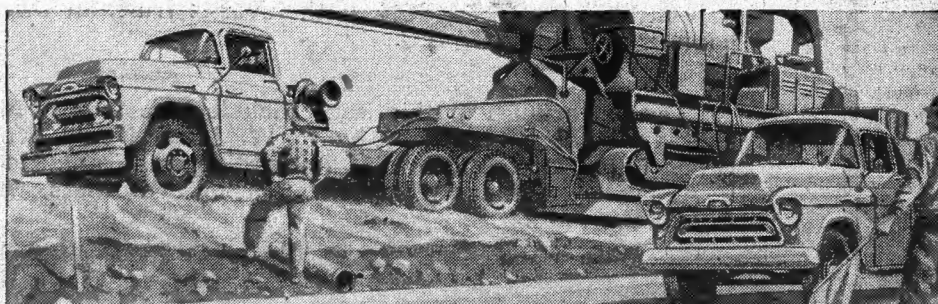
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